FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852. [NO. 1835.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

[illegible] per annum, if paid in advance; [illegible] during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has [illegible]

The Semi-Weekly OBSERVER [illegible] in advance; $4 50 if paid [illegible] year of subscription; or $5 00 [illegible] year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] and thirty cents for each [illegible] Yearly advertisements [illegible], at reasonable rates. Ad[illegible] requested to state the number of [illegible] they will be continued till [illegible] accordingly. [illegible] must be post paid.

IMPORTANT REVELATION.

[illegible] Jackson, Miss., Herald of the [illegible] reports the following circum[illegible] of an interview between [illegible] the Mississippi delegation [illegible] Convention. Surely such [illegible] as this should satisfy every [illegible] the Democrats, who support [illegible] and General Pierce—two [illegible] of the South!—to them, [illegible] be very unsatisfactory: [illegible] nomination of the Whig can[illegible] Baltimore, and the closing of [illegible], the delegation from this [illegible] Scott, to satisfy themselves [illegible] the statements circulated a[illegible] were true or false. They met [illegible] result must prove satisfacto[illegible]. A correspondent writing to us, [illegible] of

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1852.

[illegible] to-day, in company [illegible], to call on [illegible] Scott. What the con[illegible] fresh in my memory. I [illegible] your information. The [illegible] the substance:

[illegible], in point of time, the [illegible] who declared for the [illegible] Clay and Foote [illegible] the pro[illegible] Congress [illegible] as it came [illegible] and health. I [illegible] at least [illegible] the same senti[illegible] measures as [illegible], 1850. Mr. Clay [illegible] the next after [illegible] and I may say, [illegible] and partner in [illegible] I am surprised at, and can[illegible] the contrary rumor that [illegible] especially among my [illegible] South. I am gratified to [illegible] of setting myself [illegible] of the accredited men of [illegible] have not been [illegible] this subject. [illegible] I met with him on the [illegible] where I was [illegible] direct about my [illegible] New York. It was the first [illegible] eighty years. He [illegible] and alluded to [illegible] I promptly told him I [illegible] for the Con[illegible] of the [illegible] against every man [illegible] I did not meet him a[illegible], when he opened [illegible] and waiver [illegible] on the boat. I [illegible] sentiments [illegible] WITHOUT RESERVA[illegible] COMMITTAL. I will [illegible] in future express [illegible] subjects of public [illegible] properly called on. [illegible] if ANY MAN [illegible] WILL STATE THAT [illegible] OTHERWISE THAN [illegible] THAT THE WORD [illegible] WRITTEN BOTH [illegible] MY NAME. I deem [illegible] by your Conven[illegible] that can be paid to a man [illegible] him to the office [illegible] me for. As to your [illegible] in the balloting to [illegible] had previously been [illegible] of the company,) that [illegible] with me. You [illegible] thought for the best inte[illegible] country."

*

[illegible] in *Bladen.*—We really [illegible] Bladen this time. From [illegible] that has reached us from [illegible] we learn that Col. Mc[illegible] Whig, is battling for [illegible] an energy and ability so [illegible] to his opponent as must [illegible] at the ballot box.— [illegible] no truer representative [illegible] *Wilmington Herald.*

[illegible] *County.*—We regret to learn [illegible] unavoidable causes, Charles [illegible], Esq., whom we have pre[illegible] as a Candidate, with [illegible] of success, has been com[illegible] from the canvass for [illegible]—*Raleigh Register.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Graham, with boat Tele[illegible] goods for Carr & Watson, R [illegible] & Roberts, E Fuller, H L My[illegible], J [illegible]gett, Tyson & Curry, T B [illegible] Barnhardt, Hix & Co, A A [illegible], Cedar Falls Co, M W [illegible] & Ogden, C F and D R N [illegible] & Ross, J D Williams, [illegible] C D Nixon, J McIver, Miss [illegible] Dixon, N M Gordan, Gil[illegible] Steele, Council & Cain, C W [illegible] Farmer, E H Davis [illegible] with goods for A A [illegible] & Co, C Banks, J Moore, [illegible] W R Valentine, R D McNeill, [illegible] Winslow. [illegible] Chatham, with goods for Law[illegible] R D McNeill, P P Johnson, A H [illegible] A Muble, A Dumas.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1852.

THE CANVASS IN THE WEST.—The Register contains a letter from ten gentlemen of Morganton, Burke county, including two of the members of the last Legislature, who state, in reference to the Standard's charge that Mr. Kerr is changing his ground at the West, that the charge is false—that the opinions expressed there by both the candidates in reference to the Basis and the School Fund, were "*identically the same;*" that both expressed themselves opposed to any change of the basis or of the mode of distributing the School Fund.

We have been permitted, (says the Raleigh Register,) to make the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in this City, through the last Western mail, from Mr. Kerr.

"As to the charge that I have changed my opinion in regard to the School Fund and the Basis of Representation, it is *utterly false* and Gov. Reid himself, yesterday, told the people in our public discussion, that he and myself had occupied the same position on those questions all the time,—*and he begged the people to remember that*—and told them that whenever they heard any one objecting to *him* upon the ground of his opinions on these questions, to tell them that he, *Kerr*, the Whig candidate, agreed fully with him. I told the people, when I came to reply, that I did agree with him on these questions, and that I had been most grossly misrepresented."

The Register publishes extracts from letters from Anson, Northampton, Bertie, Caswell, McDowell, Beaufort and Rutherford counties, all giving the most cheering accounts of Whig prospects. The letter from Caswell promises more than the full Whig vote for Kerr in that county. That from Beaufort says,—

"Kerr will do very well here, and in Hyde, Washington, Tyrrell and Pitt. In Outlaw's District we shall gain largely.— We shall gain, I think, a Commoner in Hyde, Washington, Pitt, Craven, Chowan and Perquimons."

The following is the letter from Rutherford:—

RUTHERFORDTON, July 20, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—Yesterday, we had both the Candidates for Governor with us. The result of the discussion was most triumphant to the Whig Party. I have never heard so effective a speech—nor witnessed so complete a prostration of a political opponent. There is no mistake about Rutherford County. *Kerr will get the full Whig vote of this County*—AND A LITTLE OVER.

As this is a strong Convention County, and as Reid *owns* one half a paper at this place, and as he is now with the editor in a canvass to decide what account of the discussion shall be given, and as, from numberless falsehoods published in Reid's paper, others are to be expected, I shall only say that Kerr advocated plainly what he is represented as having advocated in the East. He said he was satisfied with the Constitution as it is, but that nothing made by man was perfect—that whether it was perfect or not, it did not answer the purpose of the people, unless they were satisfied with it. He was in favor of submitting it to the people to say, whether they were satisfied with it or not and when submitted to them, he would vote for a Convention. He said that he, like Gov. Reid, was opposed to a change of basis in the Senate, and opposed to the distribution of the School Fund in a different manner from which it is now distributed. In fine, he advocated all the principles he has heretofore advocated,—as reported in the papers.

He denounced the "Mountain Banner" and said that *he* owned no editor or paper and exposed the frauds which it is perpetrating on the county.

I have no time to write more. I have this to say:—That Kerr's vote in this whole West will exceed the Whig strength, and that Reid *will not get the democratic vote*. A large portion of the Democrats of this County are openly opposed to Reid on his notions of Free Suffrage by legislative enactment.

The following are extracts from some of our own letters received within the last few days:

SAMPSON COUNTY, July 26.

If all other districts in the State will do as we are determined to do in Westbrooks district, the votes would be easily counted for Reid.

BLADEN COUNTY, July 23.

The political prospects in this county are brighter than at any period heretofore since my acquaintance here.

Letter from Alabama, July 24.

The Whigs are standing up like men here for Scott and Graham. *No mistake.* Besides this, I know several influential Democrats who say that they cannot support Pierce and King—will therefore support Scott and Graham, by voting for them, or not voting at all.

In addition to all this, I have met several men in this State, originally from N. Carolina, who say they *must* support Scott and Graham on account of their good old North Carolina feeling. Although opposed to Graham politically, they will manifest their good feelings towards him in November.

A Whig meeting in Onslow recommended George Davis, Esq of Wilmington for Elector for this District, and appointed Col. I. N. Saunders Sub-Elector for that county.

LOOK OUT!—Our town is flooded with pamphlets, sent to our citizens under the frank of Members of Congress from Indiana, New York, &c. We have one now before us, addressed to a highly respectable Whig merchant of this town, franked by Daniel Mace, whom neither the receiver of the pamphlet nor ourselves had ever heard of before, it requiring a search over the whole list of Members of Congress to find out whether there was such a man in Congress at all. It was finally discovered that there is such a Locofoco member from Indiana.

The pamphlet is headed "The Whig-Abolitionist attack! Whigs and Abolitionists against Pierce." And as the author seems to have supposed that that was so barefaced a falsehood it would require constant reiteration to make any body, even himself, believe it, his first sentence is as follows: "The abolitionists are bitterly opposed to Franklin Pierce."

The enormity of this falsehood is apparent to every man of the least information. Does any body deny that John Van Buren has taken the stump in favor of Pierce? That Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Abolitionists for President of the U. States at the last election, has written a letter to the Locofocos of Tammany Hall, declaring that if he lives Pierce shall have his vote? Does any body deny that Gov. Cleveland of Connecticut, and Preston King of New York, and Robert Rantoul of Massachusetts, and David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, all of the very highest standing in the abolition party, all eminent leaders of that party, are open in their support of Pierce? Does any body deny these well known facts, we ask again?

We have not had time to read the pamphlet entire, but setting out with such a glaring falsehood, we have no doubt that the whole is in keeping with such a beginning.

We would like to know how many of these pamphlets are franked into Northern States? Not one.

THE SUPPORTERS OF PIERCE AND KING. —The N. Y. Evening Post is one of the most able and influential supporters of Pierce and King. It is an ultra abolition paper, and utterly denies that the free soil agitation will be suffered to expire. It says,—

"There is every prospect, not of a renewal, for that is not the true term, but of a continuance of the discussion as long as any attempts are made to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. The discussion seems, for the time, to have been silenced in Congress, but it is not silenced elsewhere.

"For our own part, we do not mean to recognise any termination to the discussion of the questions incident to slavery as long as there is any thing left to discuss. We shall treat the subject with the same freedom, the same earnestness, and the same decision, whenever it fairly comes before us, that we have always done, allowing no considerations of party policy—that cowardly system which degrades and emasculates the journalism of this country—to impose upon us even a temporary silence."

That is, the party has endeavored to persuade the Post that "party policy" requires that it should preserve "a temporary silence" on the subject. Wait until the election is over—till we can so far gull the South as to induce that section to help in electing Pierce and King—and *then* you may agitate as much as you please!

This is the way in which Pierce is supported. Does any body suppose that the Evening Post, and the two Van Burens, father and son, with Rantoul, Cleveland, King, &c. would support him if he were *really* so hostile to their *one idea* as is pretended here at the South? Not they!

The Fayetteville *Observer* and *Register* have accused Gov. Reid of being the author of the communication from Greensboro', published in the *Standard*, which caused such fluttering in the Whig ranks. *Goldsboro' Republican.*

The above is not exactly true, as the Republican must have known. What we did say was, that "it is believed by many persons in these parts, that the communication was written or dictated by Gov. Reid. The public should know who is the author. *If* Gov. Reid," &c. We are not in the habit of making *charges* without due information. We had not that information, though the circumstances then, and still more now, pointed strongly to Gov. Reid as cognisant of the base attack on Mr. Kerr.

The Raleigh Standard has not one word of denunciation for Mr. Williamson of Caswell, and Mr. Edwards of Warren, for coming out in opposition to free suffrage. Now whilst that paper bitterly abuses those Whigs who oppose free suffrage, we really think it might condescend to bestow a few words of reproof on members of its own party.

In the late Florida Whig Convention, Col. George T. Ward (now the Whig candidate for Governor,) stated, that, during his late visit to Baltimore, as a delegate to the Whig National Convention, he had the privilege of an interview with the patriot Henry Clay, who was then slowly sinking into the sleep of death; and that this distinguished man, whom the country now mourns, gave, among his last expressions, his testimony to the integrity, patriotism, and virtue of Winfield Scott.

THE FISHERY DIFFICULTY with England seems to be assuming a more threatening attitude; so much so, that if it were not for the manifest folly of two nations so intimately connected in feeling and interest going to war, we should think that there would be a probability of such a deplorable result. A second fishing vessel has been captured by the British cruisers, and sent in to New Brunswick.

The following is that portion of Mr. Webster's speech at Marshfield on Saturday last relating to that subject:

Mr. Sprague has made allusion to recent occurrences, threatening disturbances on account of the fisheries. It would not become me to say much on that subject until I speak officially, and under direction of the head of the Government,—and then I shall speak. In the meantime be assured that the interest will not be neglected by this Administration under any circumstances. The fishermen shall be protected in all their rights of property, and in all their rights of occupation. To use a Marblehead phrase, *they shall be protected, hook and line, bob and sinker.* And why should they not? They employ a vast number—many of our own people are engaged in that vocation. There are perhaps among you some who have been on the Grand Banks for forty successive years, and there hung on to the ropes in storm and wreck. *The most potent consequences are involved in this matter.* Our fisheries have been the very nurseries of our Navy. If our flag-ships have conquered the enemy on the sea, the fisheries are at the bottom of it—the fisheries were the seeds from which these glorious triumphs were born and sprung.

Now, gentlemen, I may venture to say one or two things more on this highly important subject. In the first place, this sudden interruption of the pursuits of our citizens, which had been carried on more than thirty years without interruption or molestation, *can hardly be justified by any principle or consideration whatever.* It is now more than thirty years that they have pursued the fishing in the same waters, and on the same coast, in which and along which notice has now come that they shall be no longer allowed these privileges. NOW, THIS CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED WITHOUT NOTICE. A mere indulgence of too long continuance, even if the privilege *were but an indulgence, cannot be withdrawn at this season of the year*, when our people, according to their custom, have engaged in the business, without just and seasonable notice.

I cannot but think the late despatches from the Colonial Office had not attracted to a sufficient degree the attention of the principal Minister of the Crown, for I see matter in them quite inconsistent with the arrangement made in 1845 by the Earl of Aberdeen and Edward Everett. Then the Earl of Derby, the present first Minister, was Colonial Secretary. It could not well have taken place without his knowledge, and, in fact, without his concurrence and sanction. I cannot but think, therefore that its being overlooked is an inadvertence.

The Treaty of 1818 was made with the Crown of England. *If a fishing vessel is captured by one of her vessels of war, and brought in for adjudication, the Crown of England is answerable, and then we have to know who we have to deal with. But it is not to be expected that the United States will submit their rights to be adjudicated upon in the petty tribunals of the Provinces, or that they will allow our vessels to be seized by constables and other petty officers, and condemned by the municipal courts of Canada and Newfoundland, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. No! No! No!*— (Great cheering.) Further than this, gentlemen, I do not think it expedient to remark upon this topic at present; but you may be assured it is a subject upon which no one sleeps at Washington. I regret that the state of my health caused my absence from Washington *when the news came* of this sudden change in the interpretation of the Treaty. My health requires relaxation. I shall feel it my duty, as soon as my health and strength will justify me in undertaking the journey, to return to my post and discharge the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability.

RIOTS IN NORTHERN CITIES.—An attempt was made in New York on Monday last to rescue an Irishman named Kane, who had been arrested as a fugitive from justice in England. He was charged with an attempt to murder in England, and was demanded by the British government under the Ashburton treaty. The courts all decided that the evidence was sufficient to justify his surrender. But a meeting in Tammany Hall had decided that the evidence was insufficient. Consequently, on Monday last, an immense number of his countrymen attempted to rescue him, but a force of 400 armed police secured him, and safely lodged him in jail.

At Baltimore, on Sunday last, a terrible riot took place between two fire companies. It lasted three hours, upwards of 100 pistol shots were fired, four persons were shot, two of whom are not expected to recover.

We have been shown a letter from a citizen of Wilmington, dated at Philadelphia, in which he says that Pennsylvania is conceded upon all hands to Pierce and King. The only difficulty is in getting at the majority—the very lowest estimate being ten thousand, and from that up. *Wil. Journal.*

The Wilmington Journal must *know*, perfectly well, that the statement of this citizen of Wilmington is not true. No man can with truth pretend that such a thing is "conceded" at all, much less "upon all hands." In asserting too much —what is evidently untrue—the writer gains, and is entitled to, no credence at all.

A GREAT DISCOVERY FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—A writer in the Washington Union mentions the prodigious results to flow, particularly to the turpentine region of North Carolina, from the discovery of a process to make oil from rosin. It is stated that two barrels of the refuse rosin, now generally thrown away as costing more to get to market than it will produce, will make one barrel of oil; that the oil is worth 40 cents a gallon, at which price the demand for it is greater than the supply; that the cost of making the oil is trifling.

It is estimated that $50,000,000 are annually expended in the United States for sperm oil, for rail roads, factories, &c., and in consequence the price of animal oils has materially advanced. A committee appointed by the Lowell mills has reported that "one-half less power is requisite to drive heavy machinery lubricated with a mixture of this rosin oil with its bulk of sperm oil, the mixture costing but three-eighths of the price of the sperm required when used alone. Now, when we estimate the saving thus effected not only in the cost of the material, but the advantages to result from the saving of power required when the mixture is used, it will be perceived that one of the most important industrial results known to the present century is being brought about through the means of the discovery to which we refer above. Its effect on the value of property and labor in the pine-bearing regions of North Carolina and Georgia cannot fail to be wonderful indeed. While it tends to cheapen the necessaries and comforts of life in manufacturing regions, it must eventually quadruple the value of lands producing rosin, which are now or may in time become accessible."

At a meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, at Pittsborough, on Thursday last, a committee of Ways and Means recommended the borrowing of $30,000; that all the day laborers be discharged, and the hands hired by the year be put on the lower works; that the other expenses of the company be proportionally reduced; and that the Legislature be memorialized for further aid.

The Wilmington Herald says,—

On the appearance in our paper of the 17th inst. of Gen. Pierce's remarks at New Boston, one of the most respectable citizens of Wilmington addressed a letter to the Editor of the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the remarks imputed to Gen. Pierce, and the following is a portion of the letter received from the Editor in reply:

"MANCHESTER (N. H.) DEMOCRAT OFFICE, }
July 22d, 1852. }

* * * "You can rely WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE on the ENTIRE ACCURACY of the report of General PIERCE'S speech at New Boston. It was not denied either publicly or privately. It was generally understood by all parties at that time, that PIERCE was anxious to conciliate the Free Democracy of this County, and his words most certainly indicated it.

"Hastily but most truly yours, &c.
"JOHN H. GOODALE.

"P. S. The Reporter made out his notes during the time of speaking."

MORE EVIDENCE.

It is averred, (says the Republic,) that in a speech delivered at Manchester, New Hampshire, in November last, Gen. Pierce gave this emphatic answer to a question propounded by himself:

"*Who did not deplore slavery?* But what sound-thinking man regarded that as the only evil that could rest upon the land? *The men who would dissolve the Union did not* HATE *and* DEPLORE *slavery more than he did.*"

The sentiment is attributed to General Pierce by the author of a highly laudatory biography, designed to advance his prospects during the campaign. The report comes from a source that is politically and personally favorable to the General, and is therefore open to none of the objections that have been urged to the previous developments.

Having uttered such a sentiment in November, is there any thing unreasonable in supposing that he uttered *that other* memorable declaration in the following January?

The Concord (N. H.) Independent Democrat of the 22d makes the following reply to the Union's attack upon its veracity in relation to this subject. For the italicizing we are responsible:

"The Washington Union comes out, last week, with a terrible torrent of 'wrath and cabbage' upon our humble head, because somebody has furnished the Republic with a report, which we published, of General Pierce's speech delivered at New Boston last fall. As many of our readers will recollect, *the present Hunker candidate for the Presidency then professed to have a most intense hatred of slavery; and especially of the Fugitive Slave law.* To use his own words, he 'loathed it.' The report we published was furnished by a correspondent, whose character is an abundant guaranty for the truthfulness of the report. Besides, it can be sustained to the letter by the testimony of hundreds who heard it. Nor, although the report was copied into several other papers at the time, was its general accuracy ever denied. We had no desire to do General Pierce injustice at the time of that speech, nor have we any such desire now. *That he used substantially the language attributed to him, we have no more doubt than we have of our existence. As little doubt have we that a hundred affidavits of Democrats can be had sustaining the report in every essential particular.* Indeed, we are assured, on what we deem good authority, that Gen. Pierce used stronger language to express his 'loathing' of the Fugitive law than is used by the reporter."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS! OUT WITH HIS NAME!

In our last, we published the Communication, signed "A Citizen," making a plain statement of facts, which tend strongly to show, without counter proof, that Gov. Reid either wrote, dictated, or had cognizance of the writing, or the contents of the letter published in the Standard signed "A Democrat" which so grossly misrepresented John Kerr, and was so well calculated to deceive the public and practice a fraud on the people. We assert again, the circumstances against Gov. Reid are very strong unless the author come out. It may be all true that the communication is not in the hand writing of Gov. R. This does not meet the issue. The facts proved are as follows:—

1. Gov. Reid and J. R. McLean, Esq., were together the night of the 29th June after the discussion, and the next morning, 30th June.
2. Mr. McLean got Mr. B. G. Graham to back the communication and pay the postage.
3. Mr. B. G. Graham directed his name to be taken from the certificate, but it was not done.
4. Mr. McLean was active in getting off the communication to W. W. Holden for publication.
5. Mr. McLean was very active in getting up the certificate to sustain the communication.
6. Mr. McLean denies the authorship of the communication.

Who then wrote it? Who dictated it? If Gov. Reid neither wrote nor dictated it, was it read over to him? Did he know its contents?

Out with the truth—the *whole* truth and nothing but the truth, gentlemen!

But to the proofs. Let the people read, and let the whole business be exposed! Here are the proofs. CIRCULATE!

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
July 23d, 1852.

I certify that Governor Reid got to Greensboro' on the evening of the 28th of June—that he and Mr. Kerr spoke on the 29th. Governor Reid remained in Greensboro' until some time in the day of the 30th. I observed that Mr. J. R. McLean was much of his time with Governor Reid, and was with him on the night after the discussion. I also saw Mr. McLean at the Tavern where Gov. Reid staid on the morning before he started.

I further certify, that I heard Mr. B. G. Graham say, when speaking about the first Communication, signed "A Democrat," dated 30th June, that appeared in the "Standard," professing to give an account of the discussion in Greensboro', on the 29th of June, that Mr. J. R. McLean brought a package in the form of a letter to him, asked him to back it to W. W. Holden, Raleigh, and pay the postage, which he did and mailed the letter, according to Mr. McLean's directions.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
July 23d, 1852.

In a conversation with Mr. J. R. McLean, Esq., on the subject of a communication signed "A Democrat," dated June 30th, 1852, that appeared in the "Standard," professing to give an account of the discussion between Messrs. Reid and Kerr, at Greensboro', on the 29th of June 1852, Mr. McLean said, that he was not the author of said Communication.

S. M. SHERWOOD.
PETER ADAMS.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
July 23d, 1852.

We certify, that on Tuesday the 15th July 1852, after "the Extra Standard," of the 14th July, was brought to Greensboro,' we had a conversation with B. G. Graham, about his having signed the certificate contained in said "Extra Standard," when said Graham, as we understood him, denied that he had signed it. Some time after this, on the same day, we saw said Graham again, and he, Graham, said James R. McLean, Esq., called him over to his room, read over to him the paper, asked him, Graham, if that was his understanding about the discussion? Graham said it was—McLean then asked him, if he would sign it. He Graham said he would, and did sign it. Mr. Graham further said, he then got to thinking about it, and became dissatisfied, saw Mr. Wilson S. Hill, jr., and requested him to see Mr. McLean, and get his name off of it. Mr. Hill promised him to have his name taken off, and he Graham thought it was to go no further.

W. A. CALDWELL,
W. A. JOYCE.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Saturday and Monday last are altogether uninteresting.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law will ride the ensuing Fall Circuits in the following order:

1. Edenton,	Judge Manly.
2. Newbern,	" Battle.
3. Raleigh,	" Settle.
4. Hillsborough,	" Dick.
5. Wilmington,	" Caldwell.
6. Salisbury,	" Ellis.
7. Morganton,	" Bailey.

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on Thursday evening last, Mr. MARSHALL POLK, and Miss MARY, daughter of Major James Boggan.

In Randolph county, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Zachery White, Mr. JOSHUA EDWARDS to Miss MARY JOHNSON.

Near Decatur, Ala., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. B. H. Hubbard, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS M. DAVIS, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., to Miss CECILIA, daughter of the late Col. James Fennel.

DIED,

In this town, on the 27th, CATHARINE, infant daughter of J. and Amanda Utley, aged 7 months and 20 days.

In this vicinity, on Tuesday morning last, after a lingering illness of many years, Mrs. MARY CROW, wife of John Crow, Esq., in the 52d year of her age.

Of Consumption, at Kenansville, Duplin Co., on the 23d inst., Mrs. CAROLINE S. MASSALON, aged 36 years, consort of Mr. James Massalon.

MR. GRAHAM'S RESIGNATION.

The following is the letter of the Hon William A. Graham, tendering the resignation of his office as Secretary of the Navy, to which is subjoined the President's reply. The country will ratify the encomiums which are bestowed by the Executive on this faithful and efficient public servant at his retirement.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1852.

SIR: Having accepted the candidacy for the second office in the gift of the American people, I deem it proper to relieve your Administration from any possible criticism or embarrassment on my account, in the approaching canvass, by retiring from my place as the head of the Navy Department. I therefore beg that you will approve my resignation, which is hereby tendered.

Be assured, Mr. President, that I take leave of you and my colleagues at the Council Board, with whom I have labored in harmony for the past two years, with sensations of deep regret; that I shall cherish the liveliest interest for the fame and success of your Administration during the residue of your term; and that I shall ever bear my testimony to the disinterested devotion, patriotism and ability with which you have given your faculties to the consolidation of the Union, and the interest, honor and renown of the whole country.

With considerations of the sincerest respect and esteem, I am, very faithfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

To MILLARD FILLMORE,
President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON CITY, June 30, 1852.

SIR: I received last evening, with unfeigned regret, your letter of the 28th inst., tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Navy. Our official intercourse has been so intimate and so entirely harmonious that it seems like parting with one of my own family to lose you from the Council Board, and I am quite sure that every member of the Cabinet will share with me in this feeling.

I owe you many thanks for the able, faithful and impartial manner in which you have administered your Department; and I take this occasion to say that your official conduct has, at all times, met my entire approval.

I appreciate, most fully, the high sense of delicacy and propriety on your part which induces you to separate from the Administration at this time, lest it might be embarrassed by your connexion with it in the coming contest. I cannot regret the cause which compels you to this act, however I may regret the act itself. It would have been gratifying to me if the constitutional advisers with whom I commenced my Administration, and who have acted so cordially together, could have remained a unit in person and sentiment until its close. But fate and the sovereign people have ordered otherwise. I yield to the necessity of the case, and shall, but not without great reluctance, comply with your request by accepting your resignation as soon as I can find a successor to supply your place.

Hoping that the country may appreciate your merits, as I have done, and reward you accordingly,

I remain your sincere friend,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. W. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary of the Navy.

Religious Tests.—A Pierce paper lately undertook to offset the proscription of all who are not Protestants in Gen. Pierce's "Democratic" State, by charging that Whig North Carolina (Mr. Graham's State) did likewise; but the Chicago Journal finishes this dodge as follows:

"North Carolina originally *had* such a clause in her Constitution, *but the Whig party*, of which Mr. Graham is a leader, *being in power there, struck it out.*

"New Hampshire also had such a clause in her Constitution, *and the Locofoco party*, of which Mr. Pierce is a leader, *being in power there, still retains it.*"

Walt. Thompson, of Chapel Hill, who fought like a tiger at Monterey and Buena Vista, is one of the Whig Candidates for the Legislature in Orange. Let the soldier who fought upon $7 per month be rewarded. [It was proposed in Congress to allow the soldiers Ten dollars per month, but DAVID SETTLE REID, the democratic candidate for Governor, who was receiving $8 per day, voted it down.] *Milton Chronicle.*

A Democrat's Description of Gen. Scott's Peculiarities.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin that at a recent mass meeting of the Democrats at Baton Rouge, La., among other speeches against Gen. Scott, a Democratic orator commenced a criticism upon Gen. Scott, and finally descended to an examination of his habits, bearing and tastes. He represented the heroic old General as a man of great vanity, who was remarkably proud of his personal appearance, and who was never satisfied, either on parade ground or on the battle field, unless the golden epaulettes glittered on his shoulders, and a towering plume waved from his chapeau. "But I must say, fellow citizens, (said the speaker, evidently ashamed of himself,) that those epaulettes and that plume were always found glittering and waving where the battle raged fiercest, where the bullets rained thickest, and where the carnage was deadliest, directing the American arms on to glorious victory." The loudest applause of the day followed the utterance of these truthful words.

Have the American people (the Bulletin inquires) any better use for epaulettes and plumes? The gallant colonel who stated the foregoing has seen service, and is capable of judging. Will he be ingenuous enough to say the same thing whenever he speaks during the canvass?

Life of Scott.—Messrs. Barnes & Co. have printed *six thousand* of Mansfield's Life of Scott since the nomination. This is the only authentic Life.

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING AT ALBANY.

Hon. John C. Spencer, being the President of the day, spoke as follows:

Retired as I have been for several years from the active scenes of political strife, I should not have appeared at this meeting, had not a sense of duty to the distinguished man whose nomination for the Presidency you have met to ratify constrained me to accept the opportunity thus presented of doing justice to his character in a particular that has not been so well understood.

Of his unsurpassed military exploits I have nothing to say. The world is full of his renown; his only competitor in that field, the Duke of Wellington, has but anticipated the judgment of history. I do not underrate them; or their value to the country; but others will speak of them, and I wish to devote my share of your time to another subject. I wish to meet the objection that military men are not fitted for the highest civil employments, and that there is danger to our institutions in elevating to the Chief Magistracy a man whose life has been employed in giving command, enforcing discipline, and maintaining obedience. Although it might be an estoppel, as it is termed, to those who make this objection, to remind them of their support to Gen. Andrew Jackson—the success with which, as they maintain, he administered the Government for eight years; and to remind them of their late candidate, Gen. Cass, and of their present candidate, Gen. Pierce, both of whom were distinctly presented as having great military reputation; yet as closing the mouth of an adversary is not necessarily conclusive to others or to ourselves, I propose to examine this point more at large.

The fitness of a military man for civil employments depends upon two circumstances: first, the natural constitution of his mind and feelings; and, second, whether his military habits have been so mingled with and tempered by social and civil duties, by extended and various intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and by public employments requiring the talents, learning, and adroitness of a statesman, as to have obliterated all the stern and repugnant features of the soldier.

As to the first, is there a man who has ever seen Gen. Scott who has not marked the legible handwriting of a beneficent Creator in his noble person and countenance, beaming with philanthropy and individual kindness? Who ever heard from him a rude remark of personal offence, or, even in his anger, an epithet unbecoming a gentleman? His way of manners are so gentle and kind as to be almost feminine, and I have heard foreigners express their amazement that a man so inured to scenes of blood and carnage should be as simple, as natural, and as affectionate as a child. Blucher and Heynau would probably disown him as a soldier of their own mould.

And who does not know how this gentleness and sympathy with his race have been exhibited, constantly, daily, hourly, by Gen. Scott, when in the field, in the camp, on the march, or in the barracks? The sick, the disabled, the wounded, the dying, among the troops he has commanded, were ever the peculiar objects of his most assiduous care. There is not a hamlet in our country but contains living witnesses of this remarkable trait, or witnesses who have received and repeat the testimony of their dead fathers and brothers. Pardon me for alluding to a personal instance: when visiting a brother in 1814 who had been shot in the battle of Niagara, and who was dying within the British lines, the recollections of the sympathy and the assistance of Gen. Scott on that and on another occasion still more trying swells my heart with emotions that would break it, if they could not find utterance, when speaking of the constitution of that man's nature. Who has not heard of his unjustifiable exposure of his own life among the troops when the cholera swept them off there by hundreds in the Black Hawk war? Ask those who served under him in the pestilential climate of Mexico whether he has a heart open as melting charity to the sufferings of his fellow-men, and a readiness and ability to relieve them equalled only by the affection of a brother.

No, fellow-citizens, the hardships and habits of military life, instead of indurating his heart, have but touched him with a feeling of the infirmities of our race, and have taught him the great duty of men in imitating the example of his Saviour. Such a man will bring into the administration of the government neither reserve, pride, arrogance, nor stubbornness.

The second circumstance which determines the qualifications of a military man for civil employment is whether he has already acquired the learning, experience, and tact of a statesman. The military life in this country, which has been blessed with peace for at least sixty-five of the nearly seventy years that have passed since our independence was achieved, is not like that of the European officer who has spent his life in long and bloody wars, or secluded in garrisons and forts. Gen. Scott probably more than any other of our great Generals, has, from the nature of his employment, maintained for the greater part of his life an extended and various intercourse with his fellow-citizens in every part of our Republic; and with men of all trades, business, and professions he has been in constant communion. The frankness and republican simplicity of his intercourse with men is the result of this extended acquaintance with their habits, views, and feelings. Strip him of his uniform and all other military trappings, and a stranger would scarcely suspect him of being a soldier. He is not a citizen of the world, but he is emphatically a citizen of the whole Republic. He has resided in every quarter of it, has cultivated the intercourse of families and of domestic life, so that wherever he has lived he is as much or more loved as a neighbor than admired as a soldier.

No military man in this country has been called so often to the discharge of civil duties of the greatest difficulty and delicacy, and of the utmost importance, and indeed few civilians have encountered so many perplexing and sometimes repugnant occasions of public service.

Justice to him, and duty to a reflecting community anxious to cast their votes worthily, demands a brief synopsis of some of these services.

In the year 1815, after the termination of a war which placed him at the very pinnacle of glory, he went to Europe and was employed there by President Madison to ascertain the views of Great Britain respecting the island of Cuba, in relation to which there were some suspicious indications, and also to fathom the designs of the European courts respecting the revolutions in South America—a subject of great interest to our Government and our citizens, who were apprehensive of the establishment of monarchies in our neighborhood. The ability with which he performed these delicate duties was attested by a particular letter of thanks written to him by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Munroe, by the special directions of President Madison. In 1832 he was confidentially employed by General Jackson to repair to South Carolina, which openly threatened forcible resistance and nullification of the laws, and there maintain the authority of the Government, and secure order and peace and the protection of the public forts and property. Many of us remember the alarming indications of that period. We were on the verge of a civil war. The great presence of mind, coolness, forbearance, and tact of Gen. Scott averted the dire calamity. Among an infuriated people he mingled, and by acts of kindness and words of peace and patriotism he accomplished what the sword could not.

In 1838 our own frontier was in arms against a neighboring Province, and there existed a phrenzy that threatened to bring on a war with England. General Scott was dispatched by President Van Buren to the theatre of disorder; not so much to quell it by force, for he had no army with him, but to subdue it by his wisdom, his eloquence, and his firmness. These events are so recent that it is only necessary to recall your recollection of the universal applause bestowed, without distinction of party, upon the successful pacificator.—Day and night he traversed through the most intense cold the frosty regions of the North, from Detroit to Ogdensburgh, and harangued the misguided people, until they abandoned their project. During these scenes he visited our own city, and at a supper given him by members of the Legislature and our own most distinguished citizens, the following toast was given and rapturously drank. As he was not then a candidate for any office, it may be supposed that the truth was spoken and acknowledged by the men of all parties there assembled, and I beg leave to quote it, not only as evidence of what we all then thought, but of a fact of the greatest weight in the estimation of his civil character:

"THE SOLDIER, who has ever made the law of the land his supreme rule of action, and who, while he has always fulfilled its utmost requirements, has never in a single instance transcended its limits."

Fellow-citizens, can loftier praise be bestowed on a military chieftain, who, with hosts at his command ready to obey his slightest order, never, no, never, transcended the limits of the law? Can the military habits of such a man alarm you with apprehensions that he will forget that which is always reverenced?

But I may not dwell on this. In the midst of these extraordinary labors, he was summoned again, by Mr. Van Buren, to the Cherokee country, to effect the removal of that unfortunate people across the Mississippi. This probably was the severest trial of his life. But he was bound to obey the order of his Government, and he doubtless felt that he could do it in mercy. A great and semi-savage people were removed from the graves of their fathers and the hearthstones of their homes without one drop of blood being shed. The admirable self-command, prudence, forbearance, and tact of Gen. Scott achieved that which the bayonet would have failed to accomplish without the destruction of one-half the Cherokee race.

In the next year we find him again, under the order of Mr. Van Buren, on the Northeastern frontier, pacifying the disturbances respecting the boundary, and arresting the hostilities, for which adverse troops were actually encamped, burning with mutual hatred and revenge. Again, by the diplomatic talents of this General was the country saved from war.

The last opportunity for the exhibition of his qualities as a statesman was presented after his conquest of Mexico. In the midst of a hostile population and the most frightful disorders, he organized a civil administration that gave peace and protection to the inhabitants and restored order and responsibility. He devised and established a system of finance, through military contributions and expenditures, which saved millions to the country. The last act of this description was his plan, so characteristic of his great soul, of a military asylum for the disabled and worn-out soldiers, founded by the proceeds of their own conquests, which he insisted belonged to them.

And now, fellow-citizens, you have before you some of the evidences of General Scott's capacity for civil government.—There are others, which, from their nature, cannot be public. As commanding the army, or divisions of it, and much at the seat of Government, he was necessarily often consulted by the Presidents and their Cabinets. Thus they became thoroughly acquainted with his energy, his sagacity, and his prudence. Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk have given testimony, which may not be questioned without impeaching them, of their estimation of his qualities, by the employments which I have enumerated.

The success which has invariably attended all his civil labors affords still stronger testimony to his great ability.—After this, it looks like holding up a farthing candle to illuminate a subject all glorious with light to add any individual evidence. But trivial as is the authority, it may be satisfactory to some who know me to hear the results of my own personal observations during a period of great official intimacy. I am ashamed to put my endorsement on Gen. Scott's paper, but I certainly will not dishonor it. A more scrupulously honest, honorable, and just man never came in contact with me. The instances and proofs were constant, of daily and hourly occurrence. Personal enemies he had, although few, yet never in his administration of the affairs of the army could the slightest indication of the influence of enmity or of favoritism be discovered in his official conduct. To the contrary, instances have fallen under my own observation where preference was given to an officer known to be inimical over one equally known as his most devoted friend.

Matters of the gravest importance necessarily became often the subjects of consideration and discussion. On such occasions I have been struck by the comprehensiveness and justness of his views; and with what fidelity he planted himself as it were on an eminence and calmly surveyed the whole horizon before him, discerning the least indication of a cloud, and watching the counter-currents and estimating their direction and force with a sagacity which could be acquired only by a long experience in public affairs and a knowledge of our own as well as European politics, derived from profound study.

This, fellow-citizens, is my testimony; take it for what it is worth. I rejoice in the opportunity of offering it as the discharge of a duty. It is at least disinterested. My political life is ended. I neither wish nor expect ever to hold any office to which any pecuniary compensation is attached.

Still, my friends, however qualified, patriotic, and deserving our candidates may be, whatever the debt of gratitude we owe them, it is impossible for national parties to be organized and maintained merely for the support of individuals. They must be based on principles common to all who belong to the party, and must have in view the good of the whole country.—Otherwise they become factions of the most dangerous character. Aware of this truth, the two great political parties of the country have recently, by their respective Conventions, promulgated the sentiments of each. On two points of great interest they have directly taken issue.

One of them is thus presented by the Democratic Convention:

"*Resolved*, That the constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvement."

Mark the vagueness if not the duplicity of this resolution. The Convention did not dare, in the face of the history of the Government under *all* administrations—Jefferson's, Madison's and Jackson's, as well as all others—to deny the power of the Government to carry on *some* internal improvements. And it did not dare to provoke the wrath of the people at a sweeping declaration against *all* such works. A middle course was adopted, denying the authority of the General Government to carry on a *general system* of internal improvements; as if the Constitution permitted some, as might be dictated by caprice or favoritism, but prohibited the regulation and exercise of this important power by general principles of equal and common benefit to the whole country.

Every other subject of legislation is, or is supposed to be, governed by a general system; the imposition of duties, appropriations for public services, the establishment of post offices and post roads, coasting licenses, intercourse with foreign nations and with Indian tribes, pensions: these and every other instance of legislation by our own, or any other Government are conducted upon a general system, governed by general principles. Is it not a subversion of all theory of Government to maintain that internal improvements only are to made without reference to a general system?

The declaration of the Whig Convention on this subject is as follows:

"6. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall exercise that power *whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce* with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being in every instance, national and general in their character."

Daily witnesses of the obstructions of our noble river, which impede the commerce of some dozen States, how can any man among us sanction the evasive, jesuitical declaration of the one Convention, or fail heartily to applaud the open, manly, explicit, and constitutional argument of the other?

As if, however, to give distinctness and meaning to their resolution, the Democratic Convention have nominated for the Presidency a gentleman who, during his service in Congress, was distinguished more for his inveterate hostility to all appropriations for the improvement of harbors and rivers than for any other political act.—Even the limited appropriations which the majority of Democratic Congresses voted, and which Gen. Jackson sanctioned, were opposed by Gen. Pierce. Is it not amazing that a candidate with such sentiments, who would be bound by his convictions of duty to veto every bill of that character, should be presented for the suffrages of the men who so recently, at Chicago, either personally or by their representatives, demanded the exercise of this power by Congress, as one not only clearly given by the Constitution, but as a duty imperatively required by that instrument? The citizens whose annual losses by the want of harbors are counted by millions, and the families who have been bereaved of fathers and brothers by the same cause, together with the multitude of traders, merchants, forwarders, and producers, whose business is hampered and embarrassed by the obstructions of our navigable rivers, are emphatically called upon to cast their votes at the ensuing election with reference to the certainty that the existing evils of which they complain will be continued by Gen. Pierce.

On the subject of the protection of our own industry against the power of foreign capital, the two Conventions are also at issue. The Democratic resolution assumes, what all fact and all history disprove, that such protection fosters one branch of industry at the expense of another, and cherishes the interests of one portion of the country to the injury of another. It is notorious that in our wide-spread country, with climates varying so as to be adapted to all the varieties of human production, the interchange of these products is calculated to promote the interest of all. And it is equally known that no country can flourish without a variety of industrial pursuits; that agriculture is connected with and dependant on manufactures, and commerce upon both. But this is not the occasion to discuss these matters. Suffice it to say that the Whig resolution presents the American doctrine, while the other is an humble imitation of the English modern theory.

Such are some of the issues which you are called on to decide; for they are decided by the election of your officers of Government.

The Whig platform presents you the whole ground on which we claim to be the party of national freedom, of progress, of security, and prosperity. Whatever of individual preferences or wishes we have heretofore indulged, the time for their further indulgence has passed. It is to the glory of our country and the honor of our party that there were so many distinguished citizens among whom a choice might be worthily made; and we may honestly exult that the selection of a standard-bearer by our delegates was the result of free and independent judgment, and not of a stern necessity to avoid dissension and open rupture.

We have now no alternatives but to abandon ingloriously the exercise of the birthrights of freemen, or to vote for a sound friend and supporter of the Constitution, whose whole life has been devoted to his country as a whole, rather than to any particular section, and whose political principles so entirely accord with the old doctrines and sentiments of his party; for I assume that no man who has any regard for a single principle of the Whig party can be found to cast his vote for a candidate who personifies the very antipodes of every thing Whig.

SIGNS IN THE WEST.

The Columbus Journal of Wednesday last, in noticing the arrival of Delegates from various parts of Ohio to attend the State Convention, says:

"We rejoice to state that from every county comes the strongest assurances that every Whig will do his duty, and that thousands who have hitherto voted with our opponents will give a hearty support to the gallant old hero, Gen. Scott."

The Louisville Journal of the 19th instant says:

"A prominent and exceedingly well-informed politician of Indiana called upon us yesterday to express his full conviction that Indiana will go for Scott. He gave such reasons for his opinion as seemed to us perfectly satisfactory. We know that many citizens of Indiana, who have hitherto been always Democratic, are now supporting Scott, and we do not believe there are any changes at all the other way, or that any Whig declines a full participation in the conflict."

The same paper expresses the opinion that Kentucky can give as large a majority for Gen. Scott as it gave for Gen. Harrison, and gives the following political items:

"One of the best-known and most intelligent Whigs in Kentucky, living in one of the river counties above here, informed us on Friday evening that in his county and the adjoining counties Gen. Scott will receive twenty Democratic votes where he will lose one Whig vote.

"A most reliable gentleman living near the centre of the State, one who has served in Congress with very distinguished ability says that, within the last two or three weeks, more than a score of old Democrats, men who never gave any but Democratic votes, and whom he had never expected to give any but Democratic votes, have volunteered declarations to him that they will vote for Scott.

"Another distinguished gentleman, formerly a Representative in Congress, tells us that he recently visited two or three of the mountain counties and made political speeches there, and that, while not a Whig falters in that region, Democrats are constantly coming over to the Scott flag."

A "*Sign of the Times.*"—The *Union* of the 22d inst., under the head of "Signs of the Times," publishes a series of items to prove the desperate position of the Whig party, and the glorious attitude of its own. The following scrap is the first in the list:

"James E. Belser, a distinguished citizen of Alabama, has withdrawn his name from the 'Union' electoral ticket."

The *Union* will perhaps inform its readers, in its next issue, that the Mr. Belser alluded to was, until very recently, an influential and highly respected member of the Democracy, and that he is now a staunch supporter of General Scott. Mr. Belser took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Scott ratification meeting at Montgomery, Alabama, and will make himself felt in the Democratic ranks before the close of canvass. His change is one the many "signs" that indicate the approaching discomfiture of Pierce and King.—*Washington Republic.*

The Atlanta Intelligencer says, the report of Pierce's speech made in January last, at New Boston, New Hampshire, which is now being extensively republished, is an "*abolition calumny, manufactured expressly for the Southern market.*" If this be true, the reporters who prepared that report early in January last, possess the art of divination in a degree which will certainly secure for them immortality. For its truth can only be reconciled upon the supposition that they, in January last, knew Gen. Franklin Pierce would be nominated for the Presidency! This we imagine no man in the United States, in the wildest freaks of his fancy, will be disposed to regard a supposeable case.

We copy the foregoing from the Augusta Chronicle, a paper opposed to General Scott. It puts the matter in a form that must overwhelm the certifiers. The reporters of Gen. Pierce's speech must have been prophets, and therefore inspired, to have foreseen that he would be the Democratic candidate, or their report must be conceded to be correct, or it must be taken for a gratuitous calumny uttered without any *motive*. Which is the more probable?

Richmond Whig.

Who did It?—There seems just now to be a great contest among politicians of the Democratic school as to who is entitled to the honor of procuring the nomination of Mr. Pierce. Claimants for it are as numerous as the expectant distributees of the Jennings' estate. The Washington Union says it was Compromise men; Forsyth says it was the Chivalry; and the New York Evening Post says it was the Freesoilers.

Of the men claiming the honor, Mr. Scott, of Virginia, thinks he did it by slaying his opponents *by letter;* but he is met by more rivals than have fought for the honor of slaying Tecumseh. The last Mississippian is attempting to prove that Mr. Jacob Thompson, of that State, was *the* man. It's of no consequence, as Mr. Toots says, but we suggest that the ides of November may change the nature of the inquiry, and those now so anxious to appropriate the honor may ere long wish to cry, "Thou canst not say I did it!"

Mobile Daily Advertiser.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND GEN. SCOTT.

We are permitted, says the Philadelphia North American, by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to make public the following extract from a letter of President Fillmore, dated the 19th inst. It was written in reply to one the President had received from a warm personal friend and zealous supporter, on the subject of the late Whig nomination at Baltimore. It breathes the right spirit, and is alike honorable to the writer and the illustrious nominee. This letter was obviously not intended for publication, and would most probably never have seen the light but for the calumnious rumors lately circulated by the enemies of both, that the President was desirous of defeating General Scott's election; a rumor contradicted by the whole tenor of the President's life. It is for the purpose of doing him justice, and in the full persuasion that he desires no concealment of his sentiments on the subject in question, that the receiver of the letter ventures to make known those sentiments as expressed by the President himself in the freedom of friendly intercourse.

[EXTRACT.]

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1852.

I was not disappointed, nor had I anything to regret in the result of the Baltimore Convention. The approbation which that Convention expressed of the policy which I had pursued, in the resolutions which it adopted, was more gratifying to me than to have received the nomination. * *

I cannot doubt that General Scott intends to carry out the principles of the Whig party in good faith, if elected, and it seems to me that he is justly entitled to the support of every true Whig. I am, therefore, gratified to learn from your letter that you intend to give him a cordial and hearty support.

More Testimony.—The resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature, voted for by every Democrat—which denounced slavery as "*a moral, social,* and *political evil*"—the existence of which was "*deeply regretted*"—and which lauded the Wilmot Proviso, and supported Free Soil every where, exhibit the sort of *Southern feeling* which animates Gen. Pierce's Democracy, and go to confirm the report of sentiments ascribed to him. But this is not all. He has made other speeches than that at New Boston, in which he said he HATED and deplored slavery. A speech to this effect rests not on Abolition authority. We find it in the Daily Washington Union of the 28th June, copied from the Boston Post. It has been copied and endorsed by the Enquirer as genuine. Here is an extract which looks well for a "*champion of the South*":

"Who did not *deplore slavery!* But what sound thinking mind regards that as the only evil which could rest upon the land? The man who would dissolve the Union DID NOT HATE OR DEPLORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID; but even with it, we had lived in peace, prosperity and security, from the foundation of our institutions to the present time."

This speech was delivered the 20th of November, 1850!—*Richmond Whig.*

Certificates! Certificates!!—We have been on the look out for more certificates from New Hampshire. What are Messrs Ayer and Campbell about? Their first essays were very unsuccessful—because very unsatisfactory. That *starry* gap in Mr. Campbell's certificate, like the "*starless* openings in the Heavens," of which astronomers speak—is very puzzling to common people. They can't make it out.

And then his novel mode of denying a thing by saying he *need not deny it* makes confusion worse confounded. And that *nameless* clergyman at Concord, who was so astonished and mortified, when he heard it had been intimated that Gen. Pierce was in the habit o "*choking the monkey*"—where is *he?* There never was greater need of his certifying capacities than now. The Virginia Democracy are at their last gasp at the thought that their Yankee idol LOATHES their favorite law, and HATES their institutions. We had been given to understand that there would be a hundred certificates ere this, all showing that Gen. Pierce worships slavery, and would rather be a negro than a white man!!—*Richmond Whig.*

Wisconsin.—The Democracy of Walworth county (Wisconsin) recently had a meeting, at which it was found that the Free-Soilers outnumbered the Hunkers, and therefore the latter would not join in the organization, but held a meeting of their own. They overhauled the Democratic platform at Baltimore, rejected the plank of the fugitive slave law, passing a resolution against it; introduced a new plank in favor of foreign intervention, by passing a resolve in its favor; and then passed resolves in favor of Pierce and King. The Elkhorn Star, hitherto a Free-Soil paper, was so much mollified by the alteration of the platform that it has hoisted the flag of the Democratic nominations. The Free-Soil Democrats, at their meeting, declared in favor of the Buffalo platform, and resolved to send delegates to Pittsburgh.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

"THAT LETTER!"

Was it written? Was there an answer?

Perhaps the following facts may throw some light on the subject. On the evening on which news was received in Richmond of Gen. Pierce's nomination, Robert G. Scott, Esq., the interrogator of the Presidential nominees, on being asked why Gen. P. had not, like the other nominees, replied to the interrogatories put, declared that "*a letter had been written, a reply given, and that it would shortly be seen.*"

This declaration was made in the presence of several of the most respectable gentlemen of Richmond City, who, if necessary, will confirm this statement.

Hauling Down the Pierce Flag.—The Star, heretofore a neutral paper, conducted with considerable ability, at Jackson, Mississippi, immediately after the Baltimore nomination, hoisted the Pierce and King flag. A "sober, second thought" has, however, wrought a change, and the flag has disappeared.

The following sparring took place, the other, day, in a South-side county:

Democrat. "Scott is a *hum bug.*"

Whig. And what is Pierce? A *tumble* ——" [Ex. Om.]

SPARKLES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"Hurrah for Scott and Graham!" said a young Whig the other day, to a half inebriated Loco Foco. The reply was, "Hurrah (hic) for King and (hic)—*that other feller!*"

The Whigs of Lysander, Onondaga county, have formed an "Anti-Fainting Club."

There is no reason to charge Gen. Pierce with lack of spirit or courage at Churubusco or Contreras.—*Alb. Argus.*

Nor at Marathon and Thermopylæ, for the same reason—*because he wasn't there!*

A Friend of ours called in at our sanctum yesterday, to express his opinion that Pierce, after the Presidential election, would be very much in the predicament of the stick of candy he gave to the "boy who was a total stranger to him,"—*licked*, clear out of sight.—*Buffalo Rough Notes.*

Scott at Vera Cruz.—During the bombardment at Vera Cruz, Scott, while walking along in the trenches one day, observed several of our troops rising up and looking over the parapet to watch the effect of our shot and shells. The General cried out, "Down with you, men! don't expose yourself!" "But General," said one, "*you* expose yourself!" "Oh!" replied Scott, "*Generals* now-a-days, can be made out of anybody, but *men* can't easily be had."

ANOTHER RICH DEVELOPMENT.

The Richmond Whig says, The more "the Young Franklin Pierce" is scrutinized the less comely does he appear.

The resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature, adopted by his own party in opposition to the institutions of the South; his speech in 1850, in which he *deplored* and *hated* slavery; and his New Boston production, in which he *loathed* the Fugitive Slave law, &c., are very pretty proofs of his devotion to the South! But we have another which bears directly and with crushing force upon the same point.

A gentleman from Virginia, some years ago, moved to the District of Columbia. He subsequently desired to remove thither two family servants—which, by the law, he could not do without an act of Congress for permission. "The Young Franklin" was a member of the House. "His heart revolted so much at the sight of a human being in bondage," that he would not consent that the Virginian should bring his slaves to the District. HE VOTED AGAINST THE PERMISSION.

☞ See the authentic record below:

"An Act authorizing Edmund Brooke to remove to the District of Columbia two slaves, owned by him prior to his removal from Virginia.

'*Be it enacted &c.*, That Edmund Brooke, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, be authorized, and permission is hereby granted him, to bring from the State of Virginia into the said District of Columbia, two negro slaves, namely, John and Alfred, the property of the said Brooke, and to have and to exercise the same rights of property and of ownership over the said slaves, as if they had been brought by the said Brooke into the said district at the time of his removal to the said District of Columbia, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. This act shall be in force from its passage.' Approved June 30, 1834.—(Vide Little & Brown's private acts, p. 600.)

This bill came up in the House of Representatives June 12th, 1834, when Mr. Wardwell moved to lay it on the table, which failed: yeas 69, nays 95—FRANKLIN PIERCE *voting in the affirmative*—and thereupon the bill passed: yeas 105, nays 47, FRANKLIN PIERCE *voting in the negative.*—(Vide H. Jour., 1st Sess. 23d Congress, p. 743.)

The Norfolk Argus says:—"The announcement that Gen. Pierce is to be at Old Point the last of this week is without foundation. He has been invited to make a visit there by the proprietor of the Hygeia, and in his reply stated that should he conclude to leave home the present season it would afford him pleasure to accept the proffered hospitality, though it was more than probable he should remain quietly at Concord."

NEW YORK, July 28.

Distressing Steamboat Disaster on the Hudson.—The Steamer *Henry Clay* took fire at four o'clock this afternoon, about two miles this side of Yonkers. She was from Albany, and had on board about one hundred and fifty passengers. Twelve or fifteen are certainly lost, among whom are the wife and two children of one of the Professors at West Point. One child was burnt to death on board, and another died soon afterwards. Two ladies were drowned, whose bodies were taken ashore. One woman held on to the railing with a child in her teeth until so badly burnt that she dropped into the water. The child was drowned, but the woman saved. The child was a stranger to her. Many women and children are still missing. Stephen Allen, formerly Mayor of New York, is also missing. The boat caught fire about midships. She was entirely consumed. The baggage was mostly saved. The Henry Clay was racing with the steamer America. When the steam was at the highest point the passengers remonstrated, but were told that there was no danger just before the fire.

Kossuth's Exit from New York.—The New York Courier and Enquirer states that M. Kossuth took passage in the steamer, in which he sailed under the name of Alexander Smith, which a writer in the New York Times contradicted. The Courier notices the contradiction, and says:

We not only reiterate all we wrote in regard to the manner of Kossuth's flight, his *alias*, &c., &c., but we state further for the information of the Times that he did not settle his bill with the landlady quite as satisfactorily as we had supposed. And we would also inform the organ of Kossuth, that he deliberately assured his landlady he was going to Jersey city to stay with a friend, and that she must take the sum he offered or commence a suit at law! And this too, within a quarter of an hour of his going on board the steamer and sailing from our shores under the *alias* of Alexander Smith!!

A London Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette closes his last letter thus: "The nomination of General Pierce has called forth a universal Amen from the free trade and anti-American part of the British nation, and they predict his success by an overwhelming majority."—We'll see.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MONTGOMERY C[illegible]

SIR: The Democrats are [illegible] heat" in this community. They [illegible] saken father and mother, [illegible] and are in hot pursuit of the [illegible] the David.) I understand [illegible] them, (a lawyer,) has done good [illegible] service in Anson. At W[illegible] gained some 20 votes for the Whigs [illegible] a labored speech of three hours. [illegible] "live Democrat" has written to the [illegible] linian about the speeches at Tr[illegible] I was not there, consequently I [illegible] ing of myself; but am credibly [illegible] that this same "live Demo[illegible] by John Kerr on that day,—[illegible] lock-jaw and wounded feelings [illegible] body. The Whigs were [illegible] and many of the Democrats [illegible] tion. The said "live D[illegible] himself in about three [illegible] *Car,*" to try and look th[illegible] countenance; but the *thing* [illegible] *steam up*, and seeing [illegible] live Democrat on the track, [illegible] larm, but the "live Democrat" [illegible] to his notion, so he just went [illegible] him. Some said he was killed, [illegible] he was wounded, but I see he [illegible] "*Democrat.*"

I was credibly informed, wi[illegible] ing, that, if possible, he was [illegible] the man who swore that if he [illegible] man uglier than himself, he w[illegible] him. All that the Democrats [illegible] here is, "rascal, demagogue, [illegible] headed fool.

[illegible]

District Convention.

☞ A Convention of De[illegible] Counties composing this Congressional [illegible] trict, will be held at C[illegible] County, on Tuesday 17th A[illegible] (Court Week,) for the purpose [illegible] an Elector.

A full attendance is [illegible]

WHIG ELE[illegible]

At a meeting of the D[illegible] Congressional District, [illegible] an Elector to represent [illegible] Whig candidates for Pre[illegible] President, Gen. Winfield S[illegible] William A. Graham—M[illegible] dell, Esq., in the [illegible] counties were found [illegible] viz: Chatham, Granville, [illegible] Orange. Being a m[illegible] ed to a choice, when H[illegible] K[illegible] of Orange, was unanimously [illegible] Elector for the District.

Four Assistant Electors were [illegible] pointed for each county, as [illegible]

For Chatham—J[illegible] H[illegible] Maurice Q. Waddell, B[illegible] James Headen.

Caswell—Dr. Roane, [illegible] Evans, Mumford McGehee, T[illegible]

Person—E. G. Reade, J[illegible] J. Barnett, jr., John Y. [illegible]

Granville—Dr. Rus[illegible] vis, Russell H. Kingsbury, [illegible] gins.

Orange and Alamance—[illegible] Holt, John W. Norwood, [illegible] Gray, Samuel F. Phillips.

HILLSBOROUGH, July [illegible]

BOSTON, J[illegible]

Naval Vessels [illegible] *Lawrence.*—The N[illegible] nounces that the U[illegible] *Saranac* and the [illegible] have been ordered to [illegible] rence to protect Am[illegible] Com. Long is to command [illegible] In compliance with a [illegible] Commodore, the owners [illegible] at Newburyport have d[illegible] to wait upon him imm[illegible] him as to the nature and [illegible] grounds, and all matters [illegible] them: Capt. Geo. W. K[illegible] Robert Bailey were [illegible] to-day.

It is understood that th[illegible] seized by the English [illegible] at the time off Grand M[illegible] tain says he ran in f[illegible] English officers assert that [illegible] The case will be tried by the A[illegible] Court at St. Johns, N. B.

A large number of vessels [illegible] sail from Eastern ports, as soon [illegible] can be assured that they will be [illegible] from seizure.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 28—Brig Hope from New Y[illegible] Brigs Nancy Pratt from New York, [illegible] ter from Boston, Geo Washington [illegible] mouth; Schrs Harvest from Boston, [illegible] Plandome, Wm H Smith and [illegible] York.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House [illegible] the County of Cumberland, on [illegible] the 6th day of September next, tw[illegible] negro slaves named SUSY and MAR[illegible] credit of six and twelve months.

ARCH'D A. T. SMI[illegible]

Aug. 3.—13 ts

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber may be found at [illegible] etteville Hotel for eight or ten [illegible] will be pleased to attend to any calls [illegible] fession. Those in want of his se[illegible] please make it known as soon as [illegible] veniently.

JAS. E. S[illegible]

Fayetteville, July 28, 1852.
Carolinian 2 weeks.

D. C. FREEMAN.] [GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N[illegible]
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS,
Wilmington, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand a stock of [illegible] Corn, Pork, Bacon, Salt, Coffee, [illegible] Molasses, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candles, [illegible] Foreign and Domestic Liquors and [illegible] Iron, Nails, Paints, Oils, Glass, [illegible] Hats, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Agricultural [illegible] plements, and a variety of other articles [illegible] ble for family and plantation use and the [illegible] trade, which they will dispose of [illegible] dealers or consumers, on reasonable terms [illegible] cash, or in exchange for Naval stores or [illegible] produce.

The senior partner, D. C. Freeman, [illegible] ted in the city of New York; the junior [illegible] Geo. Houston, in Wilmington. [illegible] vances will me made on consignments [illegible] from either place. All business [illegible] them will receive proper attention [illegible] for Goods will be promptly and care[illegible] 12[illegible]

July 28, 1852.

OBSERVER.

AYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

N KERR, OF CASWELL.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

for JOHN KERR for *had at this Office at 50* *to those who choose to pay* cents.

The Scott and Graham

its regular meeting at the Town ESDAY EVENING next, the 4th Aug. 2.

Whigs of Cumberland are

attend the meeting of the SCOTT AM CLUB, on Wednesday Even- th of August, for the purpose of gates to the Electoral Conven- ington, and also to appoint Electors for this county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1852.

A Monstrous Fraud at- mpted!—Look Out!—We have an Extra from the Stand- dated July 31, which is full of ations of what Mr. Kerr is to have said at Asheville, and o- in the extreme West—the re- of course becoming stronger in the nearness of the election ssibility of getting them to have an authoritative denial. sets out with a fraud. It gives its statements "on the au- Marcus Erwin, Esq. a prominent ber of the last Assembly." mention of Mr. Erwin's po- tly made to produce an im- he is still a Whig. Yet no tter than the Standard that the case, but that Mr. Erwin utely renounced all connection Whig party. no reason to believe that Mr. h a violent party man, with ddition of bitterness from being from the Whig ranks, would t fact, however his prejudices t his understanding. But who at Mr. Erwin has written to the d at all? It would require better ce than its assertion to establish that And then the Standard has so min- own assertions and comments with ments of Mr. Erwin, (if they be we defy any man but the parties to tell what part came from and what is from the Stand- se mint of counterfeit coin. the Standard, it is *all*—"the statements," it says, without any *all* on Mr. Erwin's authority. parts of it are evidently the own. How much, who can tell? se have no information of at Asheville, and have no the absence of such know- ing the Washington Union's vering what Mr. Kerr said, in the whole course of his But this we will say, that no shadow of doubt on any the Extra contains base at insidiously on the eve with the deliberate intent impressions, and to perpe- gross cheat, on the people. Mr. Kerr's being in favor of a opposed to Legislative a- f the constitution, which the s in glaring capitals, as if it thing, nobody denies that. here, and every where. Kerr has advocated a change ther directly or 'virtually,' s it, or that he advocates law" than the constitution. all that is a deliberate the Standard's own making. of all parties, should unite such base trickery and fraud Standards.

THE ELECTION.

is exhausted. The time t hand. To those Whig we can yet reach before we have no new thing to that they will do their whole duty, to themselves, and their country. With we will be satisfied. And believe, most confidently, victory will be their re-

FOR LOCOFOCO FRAUDS.— says that two Extras have printed at the Standard Of- patched by the mails.

'S CIVIL SERVICES.—All smallest amount of information, Scott's transcendant ability, bravery, as a military man. contend that he is unfit to office. How that may be, the learn if he will give himself of reading the speech which today, of the Hon. John C. New York, who, as a private as a member of Congress, but as Secretary of War, has opportunities of studying character and qualifications. question the capacity of John to make a fair estimate of

and Charlotte Rail Road within 16 miles of Charlotte.

CHEERING ACCOUNTS.

Extracts from Letters to the Editors of the Observer.

THE PROSPECT IN THE PEE DEE COUNTRY.—A letter from a friend who has recently visited the counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Richmond, informs us, that "The Whigs in those counties are quite enthusiastic in the support of Kerr, Scott and Graham. Kerr will be elected by a handsome majority if the Whigs in other sections of the State will do their duty as certainly as will those of the Pee Dee Country. You may look out for an increased Whig vote in the 3d Congressional District."

CHARLOTTE, July 27, 1852.

Every thing looks well for Kerr in the West, so far as my information extends. Rutherford county is returning to her Whig faith, and will give him 1200 majority. This will make a difference of two thousand on Manly's vote. If he gains on Reid elsewhere, he must be elected.

RICHMOND COUNTY, July 31, 1852.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen: On its being known that Gen. Scott was selected as the candidate of the Whig party by the National Convention, for the Presidency, some of the Whigs of this section appeared a good deal dissatisfied, and in fact, one of them kicked out of harness, and ordered the Standard for six months. No doubt you have seen the boasting paragraph in the Standard, stating that a gentleman had ordered the Standard, saying that he was a Whig, but could not go for Scott, Seward & Co.

I have now the pleasure to inform you, that the gentleman who kicked out of the Whig harness has got right again, and is now going it strongly for Gen. Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham; and all dissatisfaction has subsided in the Whig ranks here.

SAMPSON COUNTY

Messrs. Editors: We have spirited and animated progress in view, and are fully aroused to a sense of our duty.

A voter who lives in Pitt county, this day leaves his work and makes his way to Pitt to cast into the ballot-box his free and unbought suffrage for John Kerr.

The Whigs of Dismal precinct are determined to do their duty on Thursday next, and they now challenge any precinct in the State to give a better vote for Kerr in proportion to numbers. All is right for Scott and Graham. We believe there is a blood-bought reward awaiting the old hero, and the people of the United States are now ready and willing to do honor to him in elevating him to the highest station within the gift of this Republic. Let the Whigs do their duty, and the self-styled Democracy will be as low as Frank Pierce, when he had to be carried from his fainting battle-field in Mexico.

A WHIG OF DISMAL PRECINCT.

Extract of a letter from Orange.

"A hasty word or two in regard to politics. The prospect is bright in Orange and Alamance for the success of the whole Whig ticket. The Democratic candidates have made a poor show on the stump, and they will make a worse show when the votes are counted out, or I am no judge of the signs of popular feeling."

MOORE COUNTY.—We rejoice to hear that "Gallant Little Moore" will certainly be right side up at the election on Thursday. Our friends have no doubt of the election of Dr. Turner, an intelligent gentleman and true Whig, to the Commons, and of a handsome majority for Kerr, to be followed by at least as large a majority in November for Scott and Graham.

On Tuesday last, the Locofocos had a meeting, which was addressed by Wm. M. Peacock, Esq., Col. S. J. Person, and Judge Strange.

On the same afternoon the Whigs held a meeting, at which Angus R. Kelly and John H. Haughton, Esqs. spoke, after which an adjournment took place till candle-light, when the people again assembled, and M. Q. Waddell, Esq., Gen. Jno. Winslow, and Walter A. Huske, Esq. spoke. The speeches were received with evident satisfaction, and the best feeling prevailed.

☞ The proceedings of the Whig meeting in Moore county are at hand this morning, but we cannot get them in type in time for to-day's paper.

Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.—We are authorised by a Director in this Company to state, that $33,000 have been raised, and arrangements made to raise $17,000 more, to carry on their works with vigor; and that the statement that hands were to be discharged, is altogether erroneous.

Extract from a letter to the Editors:

"CABARRUS, July 24, '52.

"The people of Fayetteville will be fortunate if they can get the plank road to Centre. If they do, it will go to Concord or the nearest depot. We are all anxious to trade at Fayetteville, if we could get there. The people here are obliged to keep teams, and it will, as they say, be cheaper to trade to your town than send by the Rail Road."

The North Carolinian is respectfully informed, that if we thought, in April last, that Gen. Scott's availability rested upon the fact that the Seward faction at the North was in his favor, we know that it *now* rests upon a broad national foundation, his full and hearty adoption of the Whig platform. Under that sign we expect to conquer Locofocoism and abolitionism, united as they are in the persons of Pierce, Van Buren, Wilmot, &c. &c. If Gen. Scott had not given his hearty assent to the Whig Platform, and if we did not know that he stands upon true National ground, we do not hesitate to say, that we would not support him *now*, any more than in April last.

If Seward supports Scott, whom does Martin Van Buren support?

"According to all rules of disputation," we beg to inform the Carolinian, no person is called upon to prove a statement of fact which nobody denies.

A QUESTION OF FACT.—In the last Carolinian, we find what purports to be a literal report of a part of a speech of Warren Winslow, Esq. before the Pierce and King Club in this town on Thursday evening last, as follows:

"I gentlemen, was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and I say to you that the resolutions as laid down in the platform were read three several times in a loud and distinct voice, at which time, notwithstanding the large assembly that crowded the Hall, a low whisper might have been heard in any part of it; and I further say that there were not more than five members of the whole Convention that did not give them their cordial assent, for they were all present."

The Carolinian further says, Editorially, that Mr. Winslow "pronounces the charge an 'unmitigated falsehood.'"

We learn from a gentleman who was present on the occasion, that the impression was left on his mind, that this pronunciamento was aimed at the Observer. This was certainly not the intention of the orator. But to remove such an impression from any mind which may have received it, we once more give the authority on which the 'charge' rests. It is the N. Y. Evening Post, admittedly the ablest advocate of Pierce and King in that State. That paper said, immediately after the adjournment of the Locofoco Convention:—

"With regard to the resolutions said to have been adopted by the Convention, just before its close, called in some quarters 'the platform,' we reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us that, in saying that *they did not express the sense of the Convention*, we used the least expressive phrase the case would justify. They were *not adopted by the Convention*. Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—had left the room; *not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing*. Mr. Davis, the President of the Convention, had been obliged by exhaustion, to leave the chair. Mr. Irving was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed; members and bystanders were talking it over with each other, and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shouts, and noise of the hasty entrances and hasty departures, *something was read which nobody heard*, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. Irving put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The ayes, in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared the resolutions adopted. From one of the members then in the Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions, and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it that *he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote*, and was not aware of this pretence that they had been adopted till he heard of it afterward. A platform made in this manner *does not even deserve the name of a farce*, which we yesterday gave it. A farce is played before an audience which is *aware* of what is going on."

We have thus given the original statement and the contradiction.

We are informed that Mr. Winslow, in his speech, mentioned that the statement originated in the N. Y. Evening Post. If the Carolinian had done likewise, it would have prevented the unfounded inference which some have drawn from its manner of stating the circumstances, that either the Observer or any other Whig paper or person was responsible for what Mr. Winslow denounced as an unmitigated falsehood.

As we have no doubt the statement in the Carolinian will be quoted by other Locofoco papers, as the testimony of a gentleman who was in the Convention, we deem it right to add, that persons here who know Mr. Winslow do not believe that he is correctly reported, notwithstanding the marks of quotation. They do not believe that a gentleman of high character and usual accuracy in his statements, would aver that "*all*" the 600 members of the Convention were present at any one time, or that there were not five members who did not give the Platform their assent, much less that he would say that he was so far familiar with the secret feelings of all the members as to vouch for their "*cordial*" assent.

The Carolinian publishes a story, that Senator Wade of Ohio had written a letter saying—

"I have this day had a conversation with Gen. Scott, in which he declared he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery."

The Carolinian asks, what will Whig papers say to this? For one, we say, that we feel perfectly satisfied that *the story is false*, and that in due time it will be proved to be so.

The shocking disaster on the North River turns out to be much more fatal than at first reported in the account in another column. A list of 58 dead bodies found is published, and a large number of persons are missing. It is supposed that from 70 to 100 perished. Among the dead are Mrs. Owen Fennell of Wilmington, N. C. (Mr. F. was saved,) and John Hennekan, of N. C. (from what part of the State we do not know,) J. J. Speed, a distinguished lawyer of Baltimore, Stephen Allen, formerly Mayor of New York, a very wealthy gentleman, and A. J. Downing, the celebrated Horticulturist. Most of the dead are ladies and children.

The fire was caused by the most reckless indifference to life, in keeping up excessive heat, in defiance of the tears of the female, and remonstrances of the male passengers. The officers will probably be sent to the penitentiary for life.

LOCOFOCO FALSEHOOD.—The Locofoco papers are publishing a statement from the Mountain Banner, (the paper that Reid owns at Rutherfordton,) of what Reid said at Marion, McDowell county. It is evidently a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end, as any body may know from the following extract:

"Mr. Kerr, said Gov. R., has just declared to you, "Whoever the Western men agree upon among themselves for United States Senator, or any thing else, I am for him." "If there be a people I have more respect for than others, it is the people of the West."

We venture to say, that there is not a human being, in the length and breadth of North Carolina, who believes that John Kerr said any such things as these, or that Gov. Reid charged him to his face with saying so.

The Mountain Banner gives an account of the discussion at Rutherfordton three days after that at Marion, but it does not pretend that anything of the sort was said or even remotely hinted at by either Mr. Kerr or Gov. Reid at Rutherfordton. The discussion at Rutherfordton took place on the 19th. The Banner containing this false statement was issued on the 27th, eight days afterwards, at which time Mr. Kerr was far off in the West. Of course there was no chance of his even hearing of this false statement, much less contradicting it, before the election. It was made up for the Eastern market, and the scene was not laid at Rutherfordton because there it would have been easy to disprove it.

PIERCE'S NEW BOSTON SPEECH.—Several important documents in relation to this matter are at hand this morning, and as we have neither time nor room today to publish them at large, we will give their substance.

The first is an affidavit, duly sworn to before a magistrate, by the Rev. A. T. Foss, a Baptist preacher, stating that he went to New Boston to report Gen. Pierce's speech for the Manchester Democrat; that his report "was written out from notes taken on the spot on the same evening; and the facts therein stated as published in said Manchester Democrat, and also in the Independent Democrat, are true. I distinctly recollect that General Pierce said, among other things, that he had a "most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave;" that he "loathed the Fugitive Slave law;" and that the same "was opposed to humanity and moral right."

Next is a letter from Mr. Goodale, Editor of the Manchester Democrat, in which he declares that he has always been a Democrat and opponent of the Whig party, and is now opposed to Gen. Scott. He says that in 1851, the Compromise Democratic candidate for Governor was defeated by 3000 majority. That

"In order to regain their power with the people, General Pierce and his friends, after the election, took especial pains to represent to the leading anti-Compromise Democrats that their feelings in regard to the inhumanity and wrong of the Fugitive Slave law did not differ in the least from those who had supported Mr. Atwood; but that, for the sake of the Union and the fulfilling the compact of the Constitution, they deemed it best to acquiesce in it.

"As the election for 1852 approached, General Pierce expressed a desire to address the citizens of New Boston, where Mr. Atwood resided, and which had given him a vote of 241 to 49 for Dinsmore, the opposing candidate. Desirous to obtain a correct report of General Pierce's remarks, I requested two gentlemen of intelligence and high character to report for me. They did so, and the report of the one which was published in the Democrat of January 8, was substantiated in every particular by the report of the other. The accuracy of the report was not denied by a single paper until the recent manifesto of the Washington Union. As the Democrat had not only the largest circulation in the city, but also in the country, it would have been folly to have published any other than a true report of a speech which was listened to by hundreds. It is no *trivial* evidence of its accuracy that its correctness was not questioned by men of any party."

Next is a letter from Messrs. Tuck and Perkins, two of the New Hampshire members of Congress, who utterly deny the statement of their Locofoco colleagues, that the editors of the two N. H. Democrats are infamous or unworthy of belief.

They say in conclusion,—

"John H. Goodale, Esq. [Editor of the Manchester Democrat] has always professed to be a Democrat, and through his paper has given efficient support to all the Democratic nominations for the Presidency since 1840, and has always had at the head of his columns the names of the Democratic nominees for Congress, including the names of our colleagues, for the seats which they now occupy. In 1848, he made as spirited a fight against John Van Buren, Henry B. Stanton, and many other of the present supporters of Gen'l Pierce, as did any one in our State. He has for a year past or more, been in a controversy with his late Democratic brethren. Our colleagues say, in a part of their letter not published above, that his paper has long been an Abolition organ. We are not aware that Mr. Goodale has advocated any sentiments on the topic of slavery since his paper ceased to be an acknowledged organ of the Democracy, different from what he advocated before. We believe he possesses a fair reputation wherever he is known, which his reviler cannot mar or destroy.

"We are still more surprised at the attempt of our colleagues to brand with discredit the reputation of George G. Fogg, esq. the editor of the *Independent Democrat*. Mr. Fogg was brought up a Democrat, and ardently supported Mr. Polk in 1844. He disbelieved in the policy, or constitutionality, of the annexation of Texas, in the necessity of the Mexican war, and in the general legislation of the last few years in regard to slavery. Consequently he is not, and has not been for years a Democrat, in the present acceptation of that term. But he is a gentleman of superior scholarship, education, and talents; has been Secretary of State of New Hampshire, and for a long time a successful editor of the paper which he now controls. He lives in the same town with General Pierce and General Peaslee, and in that town, and out of it, and throughout the State, possesses a reputation as far above reproach of every kind as any man in the State.

"We say, without fear of contradiction, that if General Pierce stands as unimpeachable in morals and integrity, as does Geo. G. Fogg, he possesses a reputation against which "mendacity" and "malignity" are fated to throw only harmless weapons. Respectfully,

"AMOS TUCK.
"JARED PERKINS."

This is what we have on one side of the question.

On the other, the Union publishes a statement, signed, (not sworn to,) by 110 persons, who say they heard Gen. Pierce's New Boston speech, and that they do not hesitate to pronounce the report of it in the Manchester Democrat of the 8th of Jan. last,

"Without any qualification, a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. In whole and in part, in substance and detail, it is entirely and grossly false, and was so denounced by those of us who saw it at the time of its original publication. No one expression there imputed to Gen. Pierce is correct, and most of them are entire fabrications, without the slightest shadow of truth.

"Gen. Pierce's speech upon this occasion was an able, bold, and eloquent vindication of the course pursued by the democratic party of the State in rescinding the nomination of John Atwood, their former candidate for governor, on account of his joining with the abolitionists in their opposition to the compromise measures. He spoke of the fugitive-slave law as an act in perfect conformity to the requirements of the constitution, and one that we were bound by the highest considerations to observe and execute in good faith. He alluded to the arguments made use of by the higher-law politicians, and denounced their doctrines as fanatical and dangerous. He showed that their objections to the present fugitive-slave law applied with equal force to the act of 1793, and even the constitution itself. The law of 1793, he said, had received the approval of Washington and of many of the wisest and purest patriots among the founders of our republic, and he considered these men as moral, as virtuous, and as conscientious as those noisy abolitionists who were now trying to overthrow the institutions they have established."

The Washington Union says, also, that Gen. Pierce, over his own signature, has repeatedly denounced the report in question as grossly false, as a tissue of falsehoods, and a complete and total misrepresentation of what he said.

Having thus given our readers the benefit of what is said on both sides, we feel it right to add, that we think it is established, by the concurrent testimony of all the reports of the speech made at the time, (including that one in the Pierce paper, the Union Democrat, which the Washington Union relies on but has never dared to publish;) by the fact that Pierce has made other speeches almost as objectionable, in Congress and out; by the fact that his party in the Legislature, and in State, county, and District Conventions, has over and over again adopted resolutions violently denouncing Southern institutions and openly advocating the Wilmot proviso; by the fact that the Reporter swears to his statement, which was made on the spot from written notes, whilst the 110 men pretend only to speak from memory; by the fact that what they do say establishes much of the report in question: By all these, and other facts which it is useless to reiterate, we think it is established that Gen. Pierce delivered substantially, the outrageous sentiments ascribed to him.

At the same time we freely admit, that Gen. Pierce advocated the Union, and a fulfillment of the fugitive law as absolutely necessary to its existence. The statements to that effect in the report of his speech are strongly confirmatory of its truth. He "LOATHED" the law, but it was stipulated in the constitution, and must be executed or the Union could not stand.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings Liverpool dates to the 17th.

Cotton was extremely quiet, with a fall of 1-16d. Sales of the week 42,000 bales. Stock in port 663,000 bales, 70,000 less than at same time last year.

The elections in England are over, and there is a majority of 96 against the Derby Ministry.

Serious election riots have taken place in Cork, Limerick, & other parts of Ireland, which the military have had to quell, and many lives have been lost.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Lundy's Lane was celebrated at the Falls of Niagara, near the battle ground, on Monday of last week. The number of people was estimated as high as sixty thousand. Delegations were present from every State in the Union, and from nearly every county in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The political clubs in attendance were innumerable.

On the same day, a grand Mass Meeting took place in New York city, at which the people present were estimated as high as fifty thousand and as low as fifteen thousand.

THE CROPS.—A letter to the Editors says,—

"I have visited recently the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Richmond, and have never seen in these Counties so luxurant a crop of corn as the present promises to be. The cotton too in some places looks quite well. May not this unusual luxuriance in the growing crop be attributed in some degree to the remarkably cold weather of the past winter?"

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, Mr. Sumner, of Mass., offered the following resolution, giving notice at the same time that he would call it up at the earliest possible moment; perhaps to-morrow during the morning hour, when he would throw himself on the indulgence of the Senate to be heard on its merits:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to consider the expediency of reporting a bill for the immediate repeal of the act Congress, approved September 18, 1850, usually known as the fugitive slave act.

Mr. Mason observed there were few acts that he would not sooner commit than to deny an indulgence or to refuse to extend a courtesy to any Senator that might ask it; but in the present case, whether the Senator asks it to-morrow or at any other time during this session, he for one would refuse to allow him to be heard. The day fixed by the Senate for the adjournment was at hand, in which there was a strong probability that the House would concur, and yet, after eight months of the session had elapsed, and within a brief period of its close, the Senator from Massachusetts asks to be heard upon a question which is admitted by all to involve the safety of this Union, and at a time when there could be no repy. For one he never could give his consent.

The President observed that discussion on the resolution was out of order at that time.

On Wednesday, the Senate refused, 32 to 10, to take up Mr. Sumner's resolution about the fugitive slave law.

On Thursday and Friday, nothing of much importance was said or done.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday last, the House refused, 76 to 75, to reconsider the vote by which the bill to grant lands to a rail road in Alabama was rejected.

The River and Harbor bill occupied the day.

On Wednesday, River and Harbor bill.

On Thursday, the House rejected two bills to give lands to rail roads. And then took up the River and Harbor bill.

On Friday, an amendment to this bill, moved by Mr. Ashe, was adopted, 90 to 76, authorizing the commissioners of the town of Wilmington to lay a tonnage duty, not exceeding four cents per ton, on the commerce of that port, provided the legislature of North Carolina sanctioned the proposed levy, for improving the navigation to that place.

The bill was finally passed, 103 to 75. [The N. C. members voted as follows: For the bill, Messrs. Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Stanly. Against it, Messrs. Ashe, Caldwell, Clingman, Daniel, and Venable.]

Important from Washington.—Despatches are received at Washington from Mr. Webster, containing assurances that the fishery difficulties will be promptly and satisfactorily settled. The British pretensions, as generally understood, are disclaimed, and extend no farther than to that portion of the fishing grounds where the British jurisdiction is undisputed.

New York Express.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.

Report of a Terrible Indian Massacre.—Dates have been received here from Fort Smith, Arkansas, bringing the painful intelligence that a force of two thousand Camanche Indians had met and murdered Capt. R. B. Marcy, (son of ex-Governor Marcy, of New York) and his entire command, consisting of eighty men. The battle lasted two days; but finally the brave Captain and his slender force were compelled to yield to the superior numbers of the foe. The Indians are reported to be gathering in large numbers near the Fort. It is further reported that the Camanches intend to attack Fort Arbuckle and other posts on the Brasos. A general Indian war is apprehended.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 25th July, by Wm. Barrett, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN McINNIS, to Miss MARTHA McCASKILL, all of Moore.

May their path be free from strife,
While journeying on together:
May they lead a long and happy life,
And prove a blessing to each other.

DIED,

At the residence of her son, Archibald Ray, in this county, on the 24th July, Mrs. SARAH, relict of the late Angus Ray, aged 92. She was born in Jura, Scotland, emigrated to this country in 1818. She had been a member of the Presbyterian church for many years.

In Graham, Alamance county, on the 21st instant, Mr. WM. A. NELSON, in the 34th year of his age, after an illness of nine or ten days. Mr. Nelson leaves a wife and three small children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

July 29—Steamer Gov. Graham, with boat M Brown and goods for H L Myrover & Co, Council & Cain, A Hunt, McInnis & Sutherland, Jenkins & Roberts, R T Long, Maxwell & Horah, J G Cairns, T O Smith, Cedar Falls Co, J D Williams.

July 30.—Steamer Southerner with goods for R C Belden, W L Steele, Mrs T Hybart, A A McKethan, W G Brown.

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

July 29, 1852. 13*4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell his Land in Cumberland County containing about 60 acres lying on McDuffie's Creek and within a short distance of the Centre Plank Road and convenient to a turpentine distillery. The land being almost entirely Woodland is of a superior quality, adapted to the culture of corn, cotton &c., and being well timbered might be made profitable for turpentine.

Any person wishing to purchase a good piece of Land can apply to John McCall on Rockfish who will show the Land and give all information desired respecting the same. The titles are indisputably good.

In regard to the quality and locality of the Land, any person may inquire of David G. McDuffie and James M. McPherson, who are well acquainted with the land.

DUNCAN McCALL.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., July 24, 1852. 13-3t

Fayetteville Prices Current.

AUGUST 3, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	12½	13
BEESWAX—	22	23
CANDLES—Fayette. mould	13	14
Adamantine	20	33
Sperm		50
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	8¾	
Prime,	8½	
Fair,	8	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	16	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	33
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 50	
Fine,	4 25	
Scratched,	4 00	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	95	1
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	40	
Peas,	70	80
Rye,	75	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	8
Green,	3	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	13	14
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	80	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	13
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,		65
Apple "		60
Northern "	40	45
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	14
Crushed,	9½	10¼
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	2	3½
Manufactured,	8	15
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2 10	2½
10 x 12,		2¾
WOOL—	16	1

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon.—No change.

Cotton.—Sales on Saturday at quotations.

Flour.—No change.

Corn.—The market better supplied, but no change in price.

Spirits Turpentine.—The only sales that have come to our notice are, 50 bbls. at 27½, no pay for bbls., and 25 bbls. at 24, barrels paid for.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 35, Virgin 2 75. Spirits 30. Tar 1 85. Corn 68. Bacon, hog round, 13, hams 14. Lard 13. Lumber—Sales of 3 rafts River, 2 do. Flooring Board at 12 50 and 1 at $8. Fayetteville Flour, new wheat, 5 25 to 5 50.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Sam'l J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.

July 29, 1852. 13*tf

A Printing Establishment for Sale at Auction.

THE Printing Establishment of the late "Communicator" will be sold at Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 29th of July next, at 12 o'clock M., on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date. Printers at a distance are invited to attend the sale. A great bargain may be got. The materials are in good order.

By order of Trustees.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

June 28, 1852. 13ts

The above sale is Postponed until Saturday the 14th of August.

University of Maryland.

THE Forty-fifth Annual Session will begin on Thursday, October 14th, 1852, and end on the 1st of March 1853.

Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery—Nathan R. Smith, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy—William E. A. Aikin, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine—Samuel Chew, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology—Joseph Roby, M. D.

Obstetrics—Richard H. Thomas, M. D.

Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pathology—George W. Miltenberger, M. D.

Practical Anatomy—Berwick B. Smith, M. D.

Fees for the full Course, $90; Demonstrator's Fee, $10; Matriculation, $5; Graduation, $20.

For purposes of Clinical Instruction the Faculty have at their command the "Baltimore Infirmary," on the same street with the University, and in its immediate neighborhood, containing a hundred and eighty beds, belonging to the University, and managed and attended entirely by the Faculty. This Institution is devoted to the reception and treatment of those forms of disease which furnish the most useful and profitable subjects for clinical observation. An addition is to be made during the present summer, which will materially increase its accommodations and advantages. It is open to all Matriculates of the School throughout the year without fee.

Anatomical Material is abundant and cheap. Expenses of living, in Baltimore, as low as in any Atlantic city.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Dean.

Baltimore, May 15, 1852. 13-4t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1852.

James Bryan *vs.* John Bryan and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Pearson, William Pearson, and Eliza Pearson, three of the children of the late John S. Pearson, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, calling upon the said absent Defendants, John Pearson, William Pearson, and Eliza Pearson, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, county of Bladen, North Carolina, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said bill.

Witness, John C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

Issued the 28th day of July 1852.

[13*6] JOHN C. WOOTEN, C. M. E.

Fall Trade, 1852.

Fetits, Harris & Daniell,
No. 23 NASSAU STREET,
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,
NEW YORK,

OFFER for CASH or approved CREDIT, a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Now in Store and arriving by every Steamer, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS, in every variety, TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS, fancy BONNET and CAP RIBBONS, an elegant assortment BLACK and FANCY SILKS, WHITE GOODS, every description LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY, CRAVATS, &c.

Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 13, 1852. 8-2mpd

Herring.

50 BBLS. just received and for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
July 19, 1852. 9tf

MULES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale one or two teams of superior working MULES, with or without Wagon and Harness.
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1852. 9-2w

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

By the bale or half bale, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

CORN.

400 BUSHELS bread Corn, well fanned and sound, for sale by LEETE & JOHNSON.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. country BACON, with a lot fine H[illegible]

10 barrels Distillers' Glue.

—ALSO—

2[illegible] bbls. Molasses,
10 [illegible] Sugar, &c. For sale by
LEETE & JOHNSON,
Near the Market House.
July 14, 1852. 8-3w

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS pleasant Summer Retreat, easy of access, has been newly fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of company.

Shocco water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by leading physicians conversant with its properties as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids who have tested it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare, and attention to the comfort of his guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board, per day, $1.25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day; Family per month, $20; single persons $25; children under 12 years and servants half price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.
June 30, 1852. 4-8t

Notice to Shippers by way of the Cape Fear River.

FROM and after the first day of July, proximo, the deduction of five per cent. from the established rates of Freight when the bill is paid within thirty days, will be discontinued. Every bill will be considered due when rendered, each Company reserving the right to charge interest on the same for any delay in payment.

Shippers of Naval Stores from this place are notified that the undersigned will receive and store in Campbellton, Spirits Turpentine at 10 cts per bbl. and will give receipt for each load as it comes in and ship as instructed, the owner paying drayage, which will be 5 cts. per bbl.; and will have barrels coopered or repacked, when the interest of shippers requires it, at actual cost, chargeable to owners. The interest of boat owners and shippers alike requires a regulation of this kind.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Cape Fear Steamboat Co.
R. M. ORRELL,
Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Proprietor Merchants' Steamboat Co.
June 28, 1852. 5-3m

☞ The undersigned, as Forwarding Agents on their individual account, respectfully give notice, that they will continue to receive and forward Goods from their respective Ware houses at the River, where the drayage saved to shippers is full 10 per cent. on the [illegible] for a commission of 2½ per cent. on the [illegible] freight bill and drayage. This change to take effect on the 1st day of August next.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
R. M. ORRELL,
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 28, 1852. 5-3m

AFFLICTED, READ!

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL HOUSE, established 15 years ago, by Dr. KINKELIN, N. W. corner of Third and Union streets, Philadelphia. [illegible]

[illegible]

June [illegible], 1852. 9-

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN be effectually cured by DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids.—Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
From the Boston Bee.

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

Look well to the marks of the genuine. They have the written signature of C. M. Jackson upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch Street, one door below Sixth, Phila., and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Also for sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Wholesale Agents for North and South Carolina, HAVILAND HARRAL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

Spirits of Turpentine wanted.

TO persons having Spirits Turpentine to sell, we are in the market to buy; or we will receive and ship to any market the owner may desire, and make liberal advances on consignment.

COOK & TAYLOR.
May 6, 1852. 88tf

30,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand guage 43 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 22, 1852. 75tf

Summerville Male and Female Seminary.

THE Fall Session of this School will open on THURSDAY, 1st day of July next, and close on last of November.

The services of some very accomplished lady will be secured, of which due notice will be given.

Terms of Tuition per Session:

Common English Branches	$6 50
Higher " "	8 50
Latin and Greek Languages	10 50
Extra.	
French Language	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	2 50
Drawing, painting, &c., &c.	5 00

Board in the Village from $7 to $8 per month.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., June 12, 1852. 1-6w

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accommodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

PROVISIONS.

1000 LBS. BACON SIDES,
2000 lbs. Lard, (N. C.)
2000 lbs. Fresh Rice,
100 bushels White Corn Meal,
500 " Corn,
50 *bales* Eastern Hay,
for sale low by
H. BRANSON & SON.
June 2, 1852. 96 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having associated with himself in business his son Matthew, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of M. N. Leary & Son.

The undersigned, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same in behalf of the new Firm.

All those indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible.

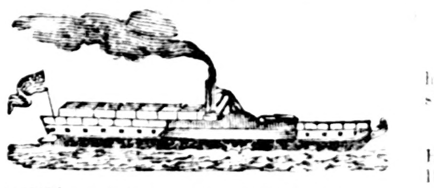
M. N. LEARY.
Fayetteville, June 7, 1852. 97-8m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of Naval Stores. I have ample facilities for conducting the business; large wharf and store sheds to keep spirits from exposure. Naval stores will be shipped to any house in New York, or to other markets if advisable, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. I refer to the following distillers:

E. Hanrahan, Wayne County,
Chandler Hall, Johnston Co.,
Lovett Peacock, Columbus Co.,
B. H. Barden, " "
Thos. L. Vail, Bladen "
Messrs. Smith & Ingram, Johnston Co.,
Messrs. Z. & J. Jones, "
Messrs. Smith & Jones, "
Spencer Fountain, Esq., "
Levi Bailey, Esq., "

May 20, 1852. 93-ypd



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Wilmington at 7 o'clock, P. M. And will leave Wilmington every Monday and Thursday, at 12 o'clock, M., and arrive in Fayetteville next morning.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
April 26, 1852. 85 tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 63tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.
Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College, are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.
Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50-tf

OLD RYE.

ANOTHER lot of Doctor Williams's old Rectified Rye Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 26. 77-tf

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

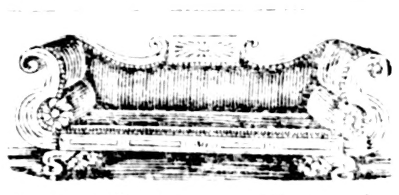
OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

BROWN & DeROSSET,
New York,
DeROSSET & BROWN,
Wilmington, N. C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. POTTS BROWN.
ARMAND J. DeROSSET, Jr.
R. F. BROWN.

CASH advances will be made on consignment of Produce for sale either in Wilmington or New York, and Cotton will be forwarded to the New York House free of Commission at Wilmington.

March 22, 1852. 70-6m



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

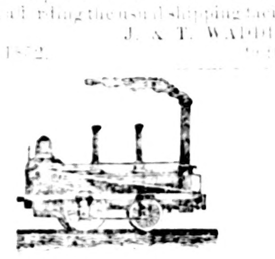
FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON.

J. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

NOTICE.

WE will buy any lots of Spirits Turpentine offered in this market, and will receive and ship for distillers to New York or elsewhere, affording the usual shipping facilities.

J. & T. WADDILL.
June 2, 1852. 96tf



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $10. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.
July 14, 1851. 4-tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Goldsborough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c., and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville.
July 29th, 1851. 8tf

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege, Barege De-Laines, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; col'd Summer Silks. Also, a general assortment of black and col'd Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen; all kinds of Linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.
April 19, 1852. 83tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest CASH PRICES paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf

Price of Rags advanced.

PERSONS who have made contracts with J. F. Jordan & Co. for furnishing RAGS, are hereby informed, that we will pay 3½ cents per lb. on all Cotton Rags, Rope and Bagging, delivered to us after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.
March 11, 1852. 72tf

The Subscriber still

continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.
August 21, 1850. 34tf

30,000 LBS. WOOL wanted, by H. BRANSON & SON.
May 6, 1852. 88tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Erwin, Lincolnton, and Leach Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 50-tf

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested. Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.
A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT MARTIN, Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI, CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr., HENRY CORIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned.

DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B. Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1852.—77-6m

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.

Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

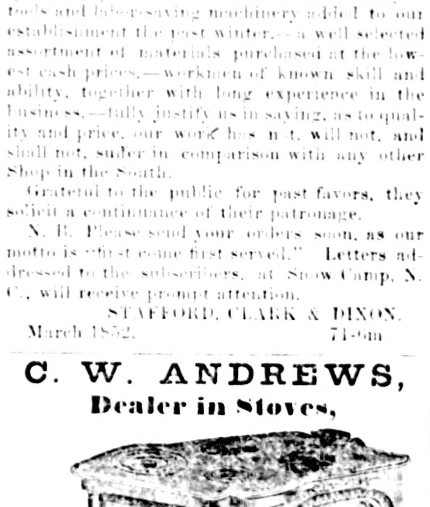
THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.
March 1852. 71-6m

C. W. ANDREWS,
Dealer in Stoves,



AND MANUFACTURER OF PLAIN AND JAPAN

TIN WARE.

Copper, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Worker.

I HAVE in my employment competent workmen, and am prepared to do all kinds of work, either in COPPER, TIN or SHEET IRON.

I have on hand all the necessary materials and machinery for making Factory Cans and Drums, and to do all kinds of factory work that can be done by any similar Establishment in the State.

Also, for sale, Patent Factory Can Rings, varying from 9 to 14 inches; Drum Beads, &c. ROOFING, GUTTER AND LEADER PIPES put up in the best manner.

Also, just received, a full supply of COOKING STOVES, of the most approved patterns, some of them very large for hotel and plantation use. ☞ Always on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE.

C. W. ANDREWS,
South East corner Market Square.
May 15, 1852. 91-tf

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ½ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fire-proof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

STARR & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

Second Spring & Summer Stock.

STARR & WILLIAMS

WOULD announce to their customers and the public generally, that they are now receiving large additions of

Staple Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, &c.,

to their early Spring purchases, to which they especially invite the attention of country merchants.

Orders solicited, and every exertion made to give satisfaction. S. & W.
Fayetteville, April 28, 1852. 86tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. H. & R. F. Murphy is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call at R. F. Murphy's, and settle before the 15th of February next, and thereby save cost. And those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY,
R. F. MURPHY.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 60tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

Want of Money!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE,* two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road,—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 10 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 20 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 2d Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852.

A. A. McKETHAN.
March 2[illegible], 1852. 77tf

Marble Factory

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1852. 59-1ypd

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which being bought late in the season, (most of them at a considerable decline in price,) we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5, 1852. 79tf

JNO. M. ROSE,
Fayetteville, No. Ca.,

WILL receive orders for "Page's" Circular Saw Steam Mills, or for the Mills separate from the Engine, to be propelled by other power—manufactured in Baltimore—the most popular and best Mills now in use.

—ALSO—

As Agent for another establishment, will receive orders for Steam Engines of all sizes and for all purposes—the complete cut and wrought Iron work, for up and down Saw Mills;—Grist Mills complete, including French Burr Stones, frame Hopper, Spindles, &c.:—in fact, every thing manufactured in the most extensive Machine Shops.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1852. 92-*tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.
March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in December last, my negro man SOLOMON, who is supposed to be lurking between Mountain Creek and Drowning Creek, about Morrison county line quarter, or Barrett's quarter in Moore county. Said boy is about 30 years old, quite dark, quick spoken, full set of teeth, full 6 feet high, and no mark of the lash as recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my house, or Twenty-five Dollars in any jail so that I get him.

MARTIN RUSH.
McCallum's Store, Montgomery Co., } 83tf
April 9, 1852. }

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being about to build another Dwelling in the Town of Lumberton, offers for sale his present residence. The House is large and perfectly new, with all necessary out-houses. The Lot contains two acres, under a good fence, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is a Well of water on the premises unsurpassed by any in the county.

The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser.

ROBERT DOWNEY.
Lumberton, July 12, 1852. 9-2t

LOST.

SOMEWHERE about the plank road Toll House, Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., I lost a small Pocket Book, containing several notes and receipts, among them was a note on a Mr. Patison, merchant of Moore; also, one on a Mr. Johnson of Moore, for $15; a receipt on the Messrs. Gilchrist, of Fayetteville, and a great many other papers not recollected. Any information will be thankfully received by the subscriber, P. M. at Siloam, Surry Co., N. C.

R. E. REEVES.
July 13, 1852. 9-3t*

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church.
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILIPS,
ROBERT WOOTEN.
Jan'y 31, 1852. 65*tf

Threshing Machines with or without Separator.

WE are now putting up at the Fayetteville Foundry a lot of the best GRAIN THRESHERS and HORSE POWERS ever built or introduced in this State. They will be sold for Cash 20 per cent. less than any Machine of the same power built or brought in the State. The castings are light, strong and durable; made from the best No. 1, Pig Iron.

Those in want of them will leave their orders at Fayetteville Foundry soon, in order to enable us to supply demand.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
May 8. 89-2m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*ypd

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 55 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $80.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do., Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

Albany prices: Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $145. One-horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.
March 10, 1852. 73*tf

NEW GOODS,
SPRING, 1852.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS,
LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C.

ARE now receiving their Stock of SPRING GOODS, purchased for cash in the Northern markets, embracing a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, and Gentlemen's Wear.

We respectfully request the attention of the ladies to our stock of supr. plain and rich fancy Silks; plain and fancy Barrages; supr. Barrage DeLaines; Fancy Emb'd Jaconetts and Swiss Muslins; Lawns, of the newest styles, in great variety, and at all prices; supr. Fancy Chambray; English and French Ginghams; supr. Silk Tissues, of the richest patterns; supr. Cambric Handkerchiefs; a fine assortment of Silk and Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts and Fancy Goods.

In the gentlemen's department may be found, supr. French Cloths, bl'k and col'd; French Cassimeres, of the latest styles; supr. 6 x 4 bl'k Drap de'Ete, for Coats; bl'k and col'd Cashmerets; Plain and Fancy white Linen Drills; a handsome assortment of Vestings; a large and superior lot of ready-made Clothing, made in the best manner and most fashionable styles, for city trade. To this lot of goods, we would call especial attention.

ALSO—A full supply of other goods in the piece, of all grades and prices, for men and boys.

—ALSO—

A large lot of Saddlery, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Bonnets, comprising one of the most complete stocks of goods ever opened in this section of country, and which will be sold on the most pleasing terms; and while they earnestly solicit a call from all in want of cheap goods, they would also return their warmest thanks to their old friends for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them.

April 23, 1852. 85*tf

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE undersigned being desirous to
to the West, offers for sale the
tract of Land, lying in Rich
miles from Laurel Hill, and one
stage road leading from Fa
containing 700 Acres, on wh
ble new Dwelling House,
out-houses. There is suf
work eight or ten good hands,
hundred acres of the most
land in the county. It is well w
two wells of the best of water
springs convenient. Taking
is one of the most beautiful
country. It is also convenient to
mills, and never failing water

Any person wishing to
well to come soon and
and judge for themselves. I
and will sell.

☞ The above land will
lie sale, on the 20th of
of before that time, with
articles usually offered at
Cottage Grove, Rich

Medical Department of H
Sydney Colle

RICHMOND, VA.

THE Fifteenth Annual
in this Institu
day the 11th of October,
ensuing March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D.
trics and Diseases of W
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D.
teria Medica and Therap
S. Maupin, M. D., P
and Pharmacy.
Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D.
gery and Surgical Anat
Carter P. Johnson, M. D.
omy and Physiology.
David H. Tucker, M. D.
Theory and Practice
A. E. Peticolas, M. D.
natomy.

The study of Practical A
secuted with the most
inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are
College Infirmary and
The Infirmary, under
College, and subject
Faculty, is at all times
and Surgical cases,
cinities for clinical
Operations are p
class at all the
the Wards,
Professors,
familiar with
ment of disease.

EXPENSES.—M
fees $
$10; Graduation
The price of
servants attendance
week.
The Catalogue,
ation concerning
warded to the
quiries will be

July 13, 1852.

$25 REW

RAN
at
near Sparta, Tenness
He is about 30 years
high, of a copper
of his front teeth.
make his way back to
has recently, where he
the above reward to
him up or take him
get him again. Any person
upon can give me informat
at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
Gaston, N. C.

WILLIAM

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the
Clint
Monday the 16th day of A
one hundred and fifty
ing to heirs of Ephraim
of Leonard Goodwin,
two years, and costs
sembly.

THOS. UN
July 5, 1852.

STATE OF N. CA
ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Q
August Term, 185

John Taylor, Adm'r of
Alexander Wood
McKinnon, Alexander
McKinnon, Amanda
McKinnon, Jno. McK
Petition to sell

IT appearing to the sa
that Alexander Wo
Mary, Alexander, Ann
non, children and heirs at
Kinnon, deceased, and
widow, are nonresidents
dered by the Court, that pub
in the Fayetteville Observer,
lished in the Town of Fayette
of six weeks, notifying the
ell and wife Martha,
Eliza, and John McKinn
at the next term of the Court
Quarter Sessions, to be held
Robeson, at the Court House
the fourth Monday in August
and there to plead, answer or
Petition, otherwise the same
parte as to them, and a dec
confesso.

Witness, Shadrach Howell,
Court, at Office, the fourth M
A. D. 1852, and in the 76th yea
Independence.

Issued 19th day of June 1852
SH'H HOWELL

[Pr. adv. $5 00.]

We are authorized to
ALEX'R JOHNSON as a candi
tion to the office of Sheriff of
ty.
June 15, 1852.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at private sale,
purchased from Daniel
county of Chatham, known as
old place, immediately on the
Pittsborough to Ashborough,
Pittsborough. The situation is
farm considered one of the best
county. The buildings are
repair; and the farm is in good
farm contains near Eight
will sell it on liberal terms, if the
properly secured, and give poss
farm as the present growing cr
off, and of the buildings and
Fall. Any person wishing to
farm, can examine it for them
sult me personally or otherwise

ISAAC H

Reed Creek P. O., Randolph C
May, 1852.

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE

ES for sale by the Subscriber in
Fayetteville; in Raleigh at
etteville Street and in Fayetteville
Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns
from purchasing any of these Sto
person either in or out of North
cept from himself or his duly au
He has purchased the exclus
this Stove within the State,
any person infringing his r
chasing, selling, or using
tained from himself.

JOSEPH W

Raleigh, April 19, 1852.